FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iran repelled three Iraqi counterattacks in the Mehran area 18-19 May and recaptured three Iranian townships recently captured by Iraq, according to IRNA reports, which also claimed that the Iraqis have sustained 1,000 casualties and lost 55 tanks in fighting in the region. The agency claimed that the Iraqis have been "forced" to withdraw north of Mehran and that Iran has the "upper hand" in the region although "fierce" fighting is continuing. A communique cited by IRNA reported that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi positions in the area twice on 20 May, causing heavy personnel and material losses. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that Iraq "widened" the area under its control in that area and captured seven more heights and plateaus during which the Iranians incurred "massive" losses.

In the northern Haj 'Umran area, the Iraqi communique reported that "hundreds" of Iranians were killed in an unsuccessful Iranian counterattack and that an Iranian F-4 was downed inside Iran after it attempted to penetrate Iraqi airspace. On the other hand, a communique carried by Tehran radio reported a "relatively heavy clash" in that area resulting in more than 200 Iraqi casualties.

An official Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement carried by INA, rebutted Iranian allegations that the train bombed by Iraqi planes 14 May was carrying passengers, and insisted instead that it was transporting soldiers, ammunition, and weapons.

Israel

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's declared opposition to terrorism is "verbal progress" but the test of "genuine progress" is in deeds not words, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset in a speech broadcast by Jerusalem radio. If Syria continues to host terrorism, the world may resort to economic and diplomatic countermeasures, Peres asserted, adding that there will be "no need to resort to weapons" as Syria faces economic difficulties and is "vulnerable" to measures which the international community may take against it. Peres also welcomed Al-Asad's recent statements on the Israeli-Syrian military situation, asserting that the Syrian leader's approach is "better than words aimed at igniting flames in the region." If Syria wants a peaceful future, Israel is prepared to negotiate with it without preconditions, he affirmed. As for the Syrian deployment in Lebanon, Peres said Israel does not want to threaten Syria but it will not let Syria pose an "aggressive threat." Israel will not send its soldiers to play any role in Lebanon, but it will go to great lengths to ensure that Lebanon does not become a launching pad for missiles or for terrorists trying to infiltrate into Israel.

On the Palestinian problem, Peres reaffirmed Israel's readiness to negotiate with Jordan or with a mutually-acceptable Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, adding that Israel is prepared to have the negotiations open with an "international accompaniment" playing an encouraging but not intrusive role. Before such talks, Israel is prepared to propose, albeit not to impose, "self-administration of daily life" in the occupied territories, as well as measures to promote economic development and contacts between the inhabitants of the territories and Jordan.

The Israeli leader also stressed the "urgent" need to improve relations with Egypt and thereby broaden the "circle of peace." The two countries should adopt measures that promote "confidence" and enter into "direct and intensive talks" to solve pending problems.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio noted the resumption of the Tabah talks in Herzliyya, citing an Israeli spokesman's view that "real progress" was made at the first meeting 19 May. In another development, the radio reported that Syria will shortly receive SS-23 missiles from the Soviet Union. *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* cited reports that Syria will receive 500 SS-23's, adding that Israeli sources think the supply of modern missiles and aircraft to Syria could constitute a "serious threat" to Israel.

Lebanon

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that seven people were killed in renewed clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in Beirut.

Libya

Tripoli radio reported that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a "personal" message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, adding that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud will head a "high-level" delegation to Moscow in a "few days."

Jordan

In a statement released in Beirut, the Jordanian Communist Party disclosed that several party leaders and dozens of its members were "detained" 17 May in a government attempt to end a "legitimate protest movement" in the city of Irbid, where Yarmuk University is located, following the recent "massacres" at the university, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

"Palestinian sources" cited by the radio alleged that the government deported Fatah officer Salah al-Ta'mari 15 May to an undisclosed destination.

Qatar-Bahrain

In a statement to SPA, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir announced that the Qatari and Bahraini amirs have accepted the

principles proposed by Saudi Arabia for a plan to eliminate the causes behind the Fasht al-Dibal dispute.

Sudan

An official SPLA-SPLM spokesman denied recent government claims that its forces had recaptured Rumbek, and asserted that government troops there are besieged and confined to an area, according to the clandestine SPLA radio. The official further announced that SPLA forces downed a government helicopter 18 May as it was approaching the town carrying "vitally needed" supplies.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 097 *20 May 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

King Husayn Said Mediating Between Syria, Iraq *[QNA]* ..... A 1
DFLP Politburo Member Supports Bendjedid Initiative *[APS]* ..... A 1
Fatah's Khalaf on Ties With Syria, Soviet Mediation *[MENA]* ..... A 1
Revolution Forces Deputy Hails Saudi Support *[SPA]* ..... A 1
Arab Loans, Grants Unaffected by Oil Price Drop *[KHALEEJ TIMES 19 May]* ..... A 2
Sources Report Jordan Deports Fatah Officer *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Kuwaiti Paper Wary of Arabs' Anti-Solution Attitude *[WAKH]* ..... A 2
Reportage on Recent Palestinian Combat Operations ..... A 2
Forces Shell Lahd Position *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Katyushas Fired at Settlements *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Israeli Positions, Patrol Attacked *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Qatari Officials Trying To Justify Action *[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 19 May]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Discuss Fasht al-Dibal Dispute ..... C 1
Interior Minister Interviewed on Terrorism *[London AL-MAJALLAH 7-13 May]* ..... C 1

EGYPT

Further Reportage on Beninese Minister's Visit ..... D 1
Ghali Meets Beninese Minister ..... D 1
Communique Condemns 'Racist' Attacks ..... D 1
USSR Envoy Delivers Messages, Views Relations ..... D 1
Uruguay Considering More Troops for Sinai *[Montevideo LA HORA 19 May]* ..... D 1

IRAQ

Joint Cooperation Committee Session With USSR Opens ..... E 1
Ramadan, USSR Delegation Head Confer ..... E 1
Trade Minister Receives Official ..... E 1
Spokesman Denies Bombing of Civilian Train ..... E 1
Communique 2,232 Issued on Continued 'Mobil Defense' ..... E 2

JORDAN

AFP Reports on Government Arrest of Communists ..... F 1

LEBANON

Amal Still Working To Free French Hostages ..... G 1
Amal Calls for Reopening of UK Cultural Center ..... G 1
Soviet Diplomat's Car Stolen in W. Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Organization Warns Against Any Aggression on Syria *[AL-NAHAR 19 May]* ..... G 1
Junblatt Views Relations With PLO, Other Issues *[London AL-MAJALLAH 14-20 May]* ..... G 1

Foreign Ministry's Al-Baba Receives Eritrean Group ..... G 2
'Security Belt' Requested Around University ..... G 2
Clashes Erupt in Camps Between Amal, Palestinians *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Fighting Near Burj al-Barajinah ..... G 2
Al-Asad Battalian Asked to Assist *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Amal, PNSF Arrange Cease-Fire ..... G 3
'Violent' Fighting Near Shatila *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Seven Killed, Many Wounded *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Clashes Abate; Junblatt Follower Killed *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3

SYRIA

Al-Asad, Lawyers Federation Hold 6-Hour 'Dialogue' *[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 14 May]* ..... H 1
Al-Asad Issues Decree Forming Export Committee ..... H 2
Austrian Interior Minister Visits for Talks ..... H 3
Received by Al-Kasm ..... H 3
Holds First Session of Talks ..... H 3
Confers With Talas ..... H 3
Received by Khaddam ..... H 3
People's Assembly Discusses 'Electricity Crisis' ..... H 3
Damascus Paper Cited on Goals of U.S., Israel ..... H 4
U.S. 'Adheres' to Israeli Policy ..... H 4
Aggression Plan 'Crystallizing' ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Peres Speech at Opening of Knesset Session ..... I 1
Tabah Talks Resume; Sofaer Holds Separate Meetings ..... I 3
Shultz Expected for 'Final Push' *[Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR 20 May]* ..... I 3
Peres Meets Bundestag Leader on Terror Issue ..... I 4
Peres, Shamir Appreciate Italy's Anti-Terror Role *[Rome]* ..... I 4
EEC-PLO Meeting Draws Jerusalem's Opposition ..... I 4
Leaders Comment on Recent Syrian Developments ..... I 4
General Or: Syria 'Does Not Want Peace' ..... I 4
Lubrani on Al-Asad Speech ..... I 4
Soviets Approve SS-23 Shipment *[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 20 May]* ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFP Reports OAU Condemnation of South African Raids ..... P 1
Chairman Reacts *[AFP]* ..... P 1
PANA Comments on RSA Raid on Frontline States ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' RSA Attack ..... Q 1
Communique Issued on Guinea-Bissau President's Visit *[EL MOUDJAHID 9-10 May]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Gorbachev Reply Received; Jallud To Visit Moscow ..... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Syria's Al-Asad ..... Q 3
Iran's Basij Commander Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 3
Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on S. African Raids ..... Q 3
JANA Says U.S. 'Foiled' Egyptian Aid Against Attack ..... Q 4

MAURITANIA

President Ould Taya Receives France's Guy Penne ..... Q 4
Iraqi Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Egyptian Envoy Discuss Relations *[MENA]* ..... Q 4
Reportage on SPLA-SPLM, National Alliance Talks ..... Q 4
Statement Issued; 2d Meeting 26 June *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4
SUNA Sets Talks Resumption 12 June ..... Q 5
Radio SPLA: Government Helicopter Downed, Rumbek ..... Q 5

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Expresses Sympathy With Frontline States ..... T 1
Kerekou Receives Message From Nigeria's Babangida ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

French Communist Party, CNR Delegations Begin Talks ..... T 1
Sankara Receives Gremetz ..... T 1

GHANA

Government Condemns RSA Raids on Frontline States ..... T 2
RSA, U.S. Raids, Israel Linked ..... T 2
Joint Commission Session With Guinea Begins ..... T 3

LIBERIA

Paper Head Notes 'Crisis of Confidence' in Country ..... T 3
Trial of Johnson-Sirleaf Adjourned to 20 May ..... T 3

MALI

President Traore Receives Mitterrand's Message ..... T 3
AFP: UDPM, USSR's CPSU Sign Cooperation ..... T 4

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Malian, Beninese Envoys ..... T 4
Reportage on Visit of France's Guy Penne ..... T 4
Arrives 18 May ..... T 4
Delivers Message to Kountche ..... T 5

NIGERIA

Government, Police To Reinforce Airport Security ..... T 5

SENEGAL

Kampuchea's Khieu Samphan Arrives for Visit *[AFP]* ..... T 5

SIERRA LEONE

Two Government Officials Banned From Elections *[AFP]* ..... T 5
2d Vice President Urges Adherence to Election Rules ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Angolans, Cubans Dead 14-16 May *[AFP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

President's Office Issues Statement on Raid ..... U 1
Masire: 'Open Act of War' ..... U 1
Chiepe, Zambia's Kaunda, ANC Spokesman on Raid *[BBC]* ..... U 2

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Departs Following Visit ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Council of Ministers Communique Condemns RSA Raids ..... U 3
AIM Commentary Terms Pretoria Raids 'Senseless' *[Lisbon]* ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Requests Meeting With P.W. Botha *[SAPA]* ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Raid Explanation, Reaction ..... U 4
All Planes, Men Reportedly Return ..... U 4
Army Chief Provides Details ..... U 4
Security Police Chief on Arms Caches ..... U 5
SADF: Weapons in Harare House ..... U 6
Radio Freedom Sees Failure ..... U 6
EPG Departs ..... U 7
EPG Cochairmen Critical *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
UK Ambassador Expresses Concern ..... U 8
AZAPO Condemnatory ..... U 8
COSATU Cites Destabilization ..... U 8
International Institute Head Remarks ..... U 8
FCI Statement ..... U 9
Democratic Action Committee Responds ..... U 9
Witwatersrand Students Protest ..... U 9
13 Arrested ..... U 10
Defense Minister Undergoes Heart Bypass Surgery ..... U 10
Police Collaboration Charged in Crossroads ..... U 10
14 Confirmed Dead ..... U 11
SACBC Secretary General Appears in Court, Released ..... U 11
Buthelezi: Blacks Unlikely To Accept Botha Offer ..... U 11
12 Reported Killed in Okhuko Faction Fighting ..... U 12
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 12
7 PM, 19 May ..... U 12
20 May ..... U 13
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 13
WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer' *[Johannesburg, 16-22 May]* ..... U 18

ZAMBIA

India's Gandhi Speaks at Lusaka Dinner 14 May ..... U 19
Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister Visit ..... U 20
Official Talks Begin 18 May *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* ..... U 20
Kaunda Receives Tariq 'Aziz *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* ..... U 20
Correction to EPG-ANC Meeting in Lusaka ..... U 20

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe News Conference on RSA Raids Reported *[SAPA]* ..... U 21
SAPA Report ..... U 21
Frontline Foreign Ministers Meet on Raid *[Umtata]* ..... U 22
ZIANA Details RSA Destabilization Attempts *[SAPA]* ..... U 22
ZAPU Members, Officers Apply for Release *[SAPA]* ..... U 22
Mugabe Discusses Nonaligned Summit, Angola *[PANA]* ..... U 23
India's Gandhi Calls for End of Apartheid ..... U 23
Hints at Commonwealth Solution ..... U 23
Criticizes Commonwealth Group *[Umtata]* ..... U 24

King Husayn Said Mediating Between Syria, Iraq

GF171024 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 May (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today quotes well-informed diplomatic sources as saying King Husayn of Jordan is currently mediating between Iraq and Syria and has achieved some success in this regard. The sources add King Husayn's initiative began during the recent visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Jordan.

The paper ascribes to President al-Asad the statement that he believes in the need to restore normal relations not only between Damascus and Baghdad but among all Arab countries. The paper quotes the sources as saying that King Husayn pledged to the Syrian president to do his utmost to halt media campaigns between the two sides. The paper quotes the sources as also saying that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that Baghdad was never an obstacle to the restoration of Arab solidarity. He expressed willingness to respond to the Jordanian initiative as long as it serves Arab goals.

The paper expects media campaigns between Syria and Iraq to be halted within the next few days. It points out that the Jordanian king wants to decrease tension between the two countries in preparation for the holding of the Arab-summit scheduled to be held after 'Id al-Fitr [end of Ramadan], and so that the Iraqi and Syrian presidents might meet together at the summit.

DFLP Politburo Member Supports Bendjedid Initiative

LD171242 Algiers APS in English 1117 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 17/05/86 (APS) — (Salah Zidane), Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (D.F.L.P.) pointed out the necessity to favourably answer the initiative launched by President Chadli Bendjedid, the meeting of a unitarian congress of all the Palestinian formations.

During a meeting organized in the Sabra and Shatila camp, in Beirut, (Zidane) insisted on the necessity to start the Palestinian national dialogue in order to recover the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the basis of the annulment of the Amman accord and the engagement vis-a-vis the programme of the organization and decisions of the Palestinian National Council notably those of the 16th session, which was held in Algiers.

Fatah's Khalaf on Ties With Syria, Soviet Mediation

NC191620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Paris, 19 May (MENA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee, has described Palestinian-Soviet relations as good, and added that the recent meeting in East Berlin between Soviet leader Gorbachev and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will soon translate into a better defined Soviet view of the PLO and will lead to higher-level meetings in the coming weeks.

In an interview published in the Paris-based magazine *AL-YAWM AL-ABI'*, Abu Iyad commented on the reasons to delay the Palestinian groups' conference scheduled for 28 April in Algiers. Abu Iyad said: Any meeting should be in the interest of national unity without preconditions. Wa were surprised when the Popular Front wanted the PLO to denounce the Amman accord and 'Arafat's visit to Cairo as a precondition for attending. The Salvation Front has not defined its stand. The Fatah Movement, the DFLP, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the communist party all wanted to meet without agenda or preconditions. Therefore, it has been decided with the Algerian brothers to convene a meeting in mid-Ramadan.

Abu Iyad added that Algiers will provide facilities for everyone. He also noted that there are Arab and international contacts underway to help out in this regard.

Commenting on reports of the existence of Palestinian-Syrian talks and Soviet mediation, Abu Iyad said that relations with Syria concern both the Soviets and the Palestinians, particularly at this critical stage that the Arab nation is going through. He asserted that Syria and the PLO should stand in the same trench.

Abu Iyad went on: We have been trying for a long time to build bridges with Syria. Though these bridges are sometimes closed, we have never stopped thinking about patching up relations. He added: Positive signs will certainly emerge and serious Palestinian-Syrian contacts will take place in the near future. These will be in the interest of all factions and national unity will be made stronger. Abu Iyad asserted that the resumption of Palestinian-Syrian relations will not be at the expense of any other Arab state.

On his recent visit to France, Abu Iyad commented: I believe that my visit was very timely, particularly because it came in the aftermath of the U.S. raid on Libya and other important events in the Arab world. He noted that these events may be very dangerous in the coming stage. The Palestinian official asserted that the French stand on the PLO and Palestinian rights has not changed, and that there will be broader horizons for these relations regardless of government changes.

Revolution Forces Deputy Hails Saudi Support

GF181753 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 18 May (SPA) — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has hailed the Kingdom's continuous support for the Palestinian rights and described the Saudi-Palestinian relations as fraternal. In a statement to the newspaper *'UKAZ* published today he referred to the Israeli enemy's aggressive tendency and said that the enemy is exploiting circumstances in the region to launch its aggression.

He stressed the need to surmount Arab differences, especially in the current circumstances the Arab world is witnessing, and the need to direct all efforts to the struggle against the Israeli enemy. Khalil al-Wazir welcomed, in the name of the Palestinian revolution, Algeria's invitation to attend an expanded meeting in the Algerian capital. He said: We are certain that we will surpass our differences for the benefit of struggle against the Israeli enemy.

Arab Loans, Grants Unaffected by Oil Price Drop

GF191117 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 19 May 86 p 13

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The steep fall in oil prices and recession has not affected the Arab oil exporting countries' soft loans and grants which stood at $21.95 billion.

This includes the amount provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED). The other main donors are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya.

The beneficiaries include 100 developing countries, out of which 19 are Arab, 29 African, 22 Asian and 19 countries from Latin America. It also includes a few European states, according to the UAE Central Bank report for 1985.

The aid and assistance given by ADFAED is not given separately by the bank. The projects that received were mainly related to energy. Telecommunications, tapping of water resources and sewerage networks also formed major projects receiving the aid.

The projects at $12.5 billion absorbed about 57 percent of the total aid given by the Arab funds. The Central Bank report said the productive sector, besides essential services, received $7.1 billion, accounting for 32.5 percent. This included agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and certain other industries.

Sources Report Jordan Deports Fatah Officer

JN19124 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] Palestinian sources have said that last Thursday the Jordanian authorities deported Salah al-Ta'mari, a Palestinian officer in the Fatah movement who has resided irregularly in Jordan since his release from Ansar detention camp by the Israeli authorities. Last month the Jordanian Government deported eight Palestinians for carrying out actions endangering state security.

Kuwaiti Paper Wary of Arabs' Anti-Solution Attitude

GF181909 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, May 18 (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti newspaper warned against postponing solving inter-Arab problems saying such an attitude would not stop external threats against them. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said the Arabs failure to deal with their differences has allowed Israel and other hostile powers to act openly against them.

The newspaper referred to a reported cooperation between the Soviet Union and South Africa, despite the contradiction in principles between the two, in the field of gold marketing, and the retaliatory measures imposed by the U.S. against its allies of the European Economic Community (EEC) for imposing restrictions on exports of American agricultural produce to Spain and Portugal. The paper said those examples indicate that the long-term strategies are governed by flexible and realistic changes.

The Arabs, according to *AL-'RA'Y AL-'AMM*, have not understood yet those facts and that is why we are unable to move while others are moving. The world is discussing its economic problems from its own point of view at the expense of the ohers, while we have no time to meet and discuss our basic difficulties.

Reportage on Recent Palestinian Combat Operations

Forces Shell Lahd Position

JN161810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1719 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday shelled a position belonging to the militias of agent Antoine Lahd in the Jazzin area. The joint forces used katyusha rockets and scored direct hits. They also launched rocket and machinegun attacks on a number of agent positions.

Katyushas Fired at Settlements

JN171814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following: In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating in southern Lebanon launched katyushas at a number of Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian Galilee yesterday, Friday, 16 May. The katyushas hit the targets and caused heavy material and human losses in the Zionsit settlements. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Israeli Positions, Patrol Attacked

JN191820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday fired katyusha rockets at a Zionist military postion in the Al-Ahlabiyah hills north of the so-called security zone. The position sustained direct hits, a huge fire was started, and a number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack at dawn yesterday against a Zionist military patrol as it passed near Sab'ah in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon. One military vehicle was destroyed, another damaged, and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Qatari Officials Trying To Justify Action

GF191159 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 19 May 86 p 1

[Text] World news agencies reported yesterday that Qatari officials contacted their offices in the Gulf and made statements attempting to justify Qatar's insistence on continuing the crisis resulting from the landing of Qatari forces on the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal on 26 April.

According to the news agencies, despite such propaganda escalation by Qatar, Bahrain has not issued any official statement since the crisis began except for a sober statement issued on 29 April in which Bahrain described the landing of Qatari forces in Fasht al-Dibal as a departure from the principles of good neighborliness upon which the GCC has been founded.

The news agencies noted that Bahrain has refrained from escalating the situation as it adheres to the principle of not embarking on vituperations through the media at a time when Saudi Arabia still continues its mediation efforts.

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Discuss Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

LD200246 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2255 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 19 May 86 (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers this evening, 11 Ramadan 1406 AH.

Following the meeting, His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information, made a statement to SPA in which he said: Within the context of the continuing efforts by His Majesty to narrow the points of view between the two sister states, Qatar and Bahrain, and in light of what His Majesty had received this evening from his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, during his audience this evening with His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of education, His Majesty, may God preserve him, acquainted the council with the positive results that were achieved, thanks to God, and thanks to the response of the brothers in the two states. His Majesty has won the acceptance of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, and His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, concerning the principles proposed by His Majesty for an immediate plan of action to remove the causes of the dispute that had recently erupted over the issue of the sea boundary between the two sister countries. His Majesty said: We thank God for guiding us in achieving good results, and we shall complete all the necessary measures to return these matters to their natural state, and return the atmosphere in the Arab Gulf region to lasting purity, God willing.

His Majesty expressed deep satisfaction over these good results, and he also expressed the Kingdom's appreciation for the fraternal and positive spirit shown by the brothers in the two sister countries as well as for all the contributions made by the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council in this context.

Interior Minister Interviewed on Terrorism

PM191045 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 May 86 pp 12-14

[Interview with Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Minister of Interior and Higher Information Council Chairman, by 'Uthman al-'Amir in Bonn — date not given]

[Excerpts] I said: Your Highness, I hope that you will permit me the freedom of questioning.

He answered quietly and with a clear smile: You have the freedom to question as I have the freedom to answer.

We then began a dialogue, some of which is for publication, some not.

Prince Nayif, who has paid an official visit to Austria and West Germany, has been received with noticeable warmth by both countries' officials and his visit has been given extensive media coverage despite the issue of the Russian nuclear reactor and other internal issues. The importance of the visit is coupled, it seems, with the concern for terrorism that prevails in the European countries and in the countries connected with them geographically and politically. Therefore, Prince Nayif had to be asked about this point and he said, choosing his words carefully, as usual:

"The fact is that this issue has been the subject of concern among the two countries' officials and it has been raised in the meetings held at the various levels. We have, of course, tried to clarify our viewpoint on making a distinction between terrorism for the sake of terrorism and the acts carried out in defense of legitimate rights, such as the acts carried out by the Palestinian brothers in Palestine to preserve their rights and to try to regain what has been taken from them, which is, regrettably, a lot. This visualization is one of the important points whish I have wanted to make clear to them. I have also pointed out that terrorist action must not lead us to measures that escalate terrorism and that we must seek means that reduce this terrorism. It goes without saying that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not deal with terrorism. The Kingdom is not alone in this regard. Numerous Arab countries follow the the same line. We are eager not to see such actions repeated so that they may not damage the Arab nation and Arab peoples everywhere and reflect them in an improper image."

"I have pointed out to German and Austrian officials that there are other terrorists and terrorist organizations from European countries, that they are present and engage in terrorism, that it is unfair to pin this charge on the Arabs alone and that we must discuss terrorism generally and from what ever sources it comes. I have clearly mentioned the assassination of the Swedish prime minister and of the Italian prime minister before him. Many of the acts perpetrated in Europe and elsewhere are terrorist acts carried out by terrorist organizations with which the Arabs have nothing to do."

[Question] So what are the practical solutions, your highness?

[Answer] We must first work to eliminate the causes that call for terrorism as much as we think of preventing and ending terrorism.

Cooperation Among Saudi Arabia, Germany and Austria in Fighting Terrorism

The visit made by the prominent Saudi official has been characterized by focusing the official itinerary on visits to numerous security agencies concerned particularly with fighting terrorism. The visits included the headquarters of the German border guard where the prince saw the most outstanding means connected with [terrorist] control, especially since the German border guard has a distinguished division with considerable activities in this sphere.

Prince Nayif has asserted: "The talks held within this framework have been for the exchange of views on these matters and for hearing each side's viewpoint. But there is no agreement on any specific joint action that may be carried out by the Kingdom and either of the two other countries. However, there may be something else, namely that we may benefit from the expertise and equipment available to these countries to enhance the efficiency of our security agencies in terms of training and of supplying them with the latest security equipment. It is normal for any country to exert efforts to improve the efficiency of its agencies, especially of its security agencies so that they may be able to preserve its security. Security is a fundamental demand of every citizen, especially in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where security has become synonymous with the Kingdom. Our country is determined to be secure and stable. Therefore, we are supposed to enhance the Saudi security man's competence and to make him capable of performing his duties ably and vigilantly so that he may strengthen the citizen's confidence in his country's security and so that the citizen may live in stability on the Kingdom's soil."

Gulf Security

We moved to security in the Gulf, especially since Prince Nayif is behind the philosophy of unifying the security effort through the unified Gulf treaty. Consequently, this security is a topic that must be discussed because the prince considers it one of the experiences of joint cooperation among the brothers.

The prince has said: "Security in the Gulf is undoubtedly common security. The security of any Gulf state is connected with the security of the other states. The Gulf ministries of interior are of course aware of all the dimensions of this issue and they work within the framework of the GCC and through bilateral contacts to achieve greater cooperation and coordination among them and to attain the desired objective. But it seems to me that we need greater understanding and speed in the steps that lead us to security integration as soon as possible. Our governments and peoples must also understand the need for this security integration among the Gulf states. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a Gulf state which contributes all its sincere and honest efforts without any private demand separating it from the others and with the purpose of serving all and serving the security of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because we are all a single and indivisible whole. It is always our hope that we will put security above any other consideration so that we may avert from our country and from the Gulf states dangers that emanate from gaps in the security cooperation or from the security structure within each Gulf state."

We Respect Others' Viewpoints and Stand by Our Viewpoint

[Question] What do you mean by speed? Do you mean the security treaty which has not been yet signed by some states?

[Answer] Insofar as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is concerned, we have concluded a security treaty with four Gulf states and this treaty is actually being implemented. There is no doubt that we believe that this treaty should be a unified security treaty. But at the same time, we appreciate the viewpoint of those who believe in deliberation in taking a position on the unified treaty. But as I have already said, we must put security above all other considerations. The security treaty, which is a reality for the kingdom and a plan for the Gulf states gathered under the canopy of the GCC, does not serve one state to the exclusion of others. All states are equal under this treaty. The treaty does not serve the interest of one state to the exclusion of others and is not in conflict with and does not undermine the interests of any Gulf state. The treaty is formulated to serve the Gulf citizen and serve the agreements already concluded and about to be concluded between the Gulf states."

Pilgrimage and Political Exploitation

[Question] The pilgrimage season is imminent. (I said this quickly and added:) How do you view the season after what has happened to it and do you expect a recurrence of the improper actions which have taken place in the past?

[Answer] It must be pointed out, as it is well known to all, that pilgrimage is an annual duty and will continue until God inherits the earth and all those upon it. In the kingdom, the pilgrimage rites take place in a manner unmatched in the world. It is an honor to the kingdom and to its people to devote their efforts to serve the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and to facilitate the benefits of this pilgrimage to them. Very regrettably, we have been surprised in recent years with incidents occurring during the pilgrimage which have nothing to do with this pilgrimage. It is said that such issues should be raised during the pilgrimage. We as Muslims have not found, and I don't believe others will find, anything other than what the prophet, may God's peace and prayers be upon him, spelled out in the farewell pilgrimage as a framework for how the pilgrimage season should be and how the Muslim should perform his pilgrimage. There are those who say that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia separates religion from politics. This is actually in contrast with the reality. To start, we let the Shari'a rule in all matters and all our laws and positions emanate from our adoption of the Islamic Shari'a's tendencies and objectives. This is why I should note that I said during last year's pilgrimage season that there is a difference between exploiting Islam to serve politics and exploiting politics to serve Islam. We in the kingdom exploit politics to serve Islam. To have Islam serve politics is something which we reject and we do not accept having the holy lands turned into a site for political conflicts, for glorifying individuals or for escalating the differences between the Islamic countries. We are full of hope that our Muslim brothers from every Islamic country will respect and appreciate this occasion and will enable all of the kingdom's efforts to be channeled

toward serving the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and toward turning the pilgrimage into an occasion for one to move closer to the almighty God and for purging the Muslim of his sins.

Contacts Exist

[Question] Your highness, has the Kingdom embarked on early contacts in order that what happened in past seasons may not recur?

[Answer] The fact is that such contacts take place and viewpoints and observations are relayed before every pilgrimage. Such contacts continue and we do, of course, receive positive response from all the Islamic states. Regrettably, the Iranian brothers committed in past years acts which harmed the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and the security forces were compelled to intervene and contain the acts within the narrowest limits possible. We hope that the Iranian brothers will cooperate with us and will put an end to such incidents that do not befit Muslims. We hope that the coming pilgrimage season will reflect the response from our brothers in Iran.

Delay of Budget Intended To Serve Kingdom's Economy

Prince Nayif pointed out diplomatically that "talking about the budget is important, especially to the Saudi citizen. But talking about such matters should be based on facts and figures. I, though a member of his majesty's cabinet, do not possess the details available to the minister of finance."

But realizing how eager I was to hear his opinion, Prince Nayif said: "His majesty the king has, of course, talked about this issue at the cabinet meetings and explained the reasons calling for delaying the budget. The minister of finance has also spoken on the issue and pointed out the reasons and the Kingdom's financial position. The brother ministers concerned have also touched on the issue. The delay in announcing the budget is intended to serve the kingdom's economy and interest. As his majesty the king has noted, this step will not undermine any of the state facilities, subsidies or aid which the citizens enjoy. Matters will continue as they are. The state continues to be committed to its obligations to the citizen and to others. Moreover, the projects approved by the state will continue. A period of 5 months has been set for this issue and the cabinet will then examine the matter."

[Question] The talk about the budget leads us to the drop in oil prices and to the charges saying the Kingdom is a main reason behind what has happened to the oil markets?

[Answer] My viewpoint is that these charges are not comparable with reality under any circumstance. Rather, the Kingdom had warned against such a development, and here is the result. Not only this, the Kingdom endured a lot at the expense of its revenues to prevent the oil prices from reaching their current level. The Kingdom explained the details of the matter in numerous declarations and in statements made by the minister of oil. Had the Kingdom's demands been observed in the past years, the matter would not have reached its present condition.

Information, Economy and Security

Prince Nayif who is the chairman of the Kingdom's Higher Information Council believes in the task of the journalist, in the sensitivity of his role and in the difficulty of his options. But he still demands more of the journalist because the latter shoulders an important responsibility and because he is in charge of the trust put in his hands.

Speaking of the foreign media and of the assaults to which the Kingdom is subjected, Prince Nayif said: "The Information Council is not unaware of the ferocious and unfair assault to which the Kingdom is subjected, whether by the press or by the other information media. A foreign information committee has emanated from the Information Council. This committee will cooperate in the future with the foreign media on matters concerning the state. Our dealings are based, of course, on clarifying the facts and refuting lies. There is no doubt that the executive authority in charge of this affair is the Ministry of Information in its capacity as the authority responsible for information in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

When asked about the rumors rife in local Saudi circles regarding the development of local papers or merging them through new organizational measures, the Higher Information Council chairman said: "The Information Council devotes obvious attention to the local press and seeks to bolster the Kingdom's press activity to enable it to develop the Saudi journalistic effort in the right manner and to enable our papers to give the Saudi citizen and others the true picture of the Saudi society, to be an assisting factor in achieving what is better and to act as a constructive element that helps all officials concerned to serve the homeland and the citizen. The Ministry of Information is conducting studies on this matter and as soon as they are completed they will be presented to the Council. I hope that this will be done soon. I am aware of the Ministry of Information's interest in this issue and of the council's follow up on it."

Further Reportage on Beninese Minister's Visit

Ghali Meets Beninese Minister

NC191144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Benin were held at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Frederic Affo, Benin's minister of foreign affairs, led his country's delegation. The Beninese foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday with a message to President Husni Mubarak from Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou. Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of [the Foreign Ministry] African Department, and counselor Hisham al-Zayni, staff member of the minister's office, attended the talks on the Egyptian side. Members of the delegation accompanying the Beninese minister also took part in the talks.

The two sides opened the meeting with a comprehensive review of political and economic developments on the African Continent. They also reviewed the issues to be discussed at the African summit, scheduled for Addis Ababa in July and discussed coordination at the summit in both international and African areas. Talks also dealt with this morning's attack by South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. The two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to confront the policies and the repeated aggressions of the colonialist and racist South African regime, and to achieve independence for Namibia. Subjects related to ways of bolstering bilateral relations in various fields were also discussed.

Minister Ghali stated that Egypt will continue to provide technical, scientific, and cultural assistance to its African sisters. The Beninese foreign minister expressed his government's satisfaction with the excellent level bilateral relations has reached. He lauded the efforts of Egyptian experts working in Benin.

Communique Condemns 'Racist' Attacks

NC191230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Egypt and Benin have strongly condemned today's attacks by forces of the racist regime in South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, under the pretext of striking at bases of the African National Congress.

This came in a joint press communique by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Frederic Affo, Benin's minister of foreign affairs. In their communique, the two ministers denounced this aggression, calling it part of a series of attacks against African Frontline States. This act of aggression confirms that the racist regime does not wish a just and peaceful solution based on the United Nations plan and Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. The communique emphasized that this aggression is bound to destroy all international efforts to achieve independence for Namibia.

The ministers appealed to the international community to exert maximum pressure on Pretoria, and to adopt the necessary procedures and sanctions against the racist regime, in a bid for it to observe international laws and human rights. The communique noted the Egyptian and Beninese contribution in this respect, within the framework of the international conference for sanctions against South Africa. The conference is scheduled to be held in Paris in June. Concluding their communique, Egypt and Benin declared their full support for the African Frontline States and for all liberation movements struggling against racist colonialism and apartheid.

USSR Envoy Delivers Messages, Views Relations

NC191533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received a congratulatory message from the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of Africa Day on 25 May. The message was delivered to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Soviet ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov. Following the meeting with 'Abd al-Majid, the Soviet ambassador stated that the message outlined the Soviet Union's established position on issues ranging from international affairs to the Soviet proposal to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. The ambassador remarked that Egypt views this Soviet step favorably.

Belonogov added that he discussed bilateral relations with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, and noted that both had expressed satisfaction over the way these relations were developing. Belonogov said that there are some unresolved matters from the past but that it is hoped they will be settled so relations may prosper. He also said that he delivered a similar message from the Supreme Soviet to Dr 'Abd al-Majid for Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

Uruguay Considering More Troops for Sinai

PY190010 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 11 May p 2

[Excerpts] According to press reports, the Uruguayan Government might send an additional 500-man force to the Sinai, in the Middle East, if Colombia withdraws its own troops from the area.

During his tour of the region, which ended 2 days ago, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti visited the Uruguayan troops in the Sinai. On that occasion, Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Juan Raul Ferreira, of the Blanco Party, noted the Israeli and Egyptian presidents' favorable opinion of the Uruguayan troops deployed in the Sinai. "The two presidents praised the role of the troops. This shows that the Uruguayan Armed Forces, which are once again fulfilling their professional duties, have helped strengthen peace in the Middle East," he said. Ferreira added that "if the other South American countries withdraw their troops from this zone, we might send more soldiers to the Sinai."

Joint Cooperation Committee Session With USSR Opens

JN191418 Baghdad INA in English 1343 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, May 19, INA — The 16th session of the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee on economic, technical and scientific cooperation was opened here today.

The Iraqi side is led by Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin Khudayr and the Soviet side by the Chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev.

The session is expected to cover bilateral cooperation in the fields of oil industry, energy, irrigation and further Soviet participation in development projects in Iraq.

An agreement on future economic cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union will be signed at the end of the meeting.

Ramadan, USSR Delegation Head Confer

JN191434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and trade cooperation, and his delegation.

Measures for following up topics approved by the two countries and new areas for promoting the good and developed relations between the two friendly countries were discussed during the meeting.

Trade Minister Receives Official

JN191835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the possibility of increasing trade over the next 5 years were reviewed during the meeting. Katushev expressed the Soviet leadership's desire to promote economic and trade cooperation with Iraq on solid and long-term bases.

Spokesman Denies Bombing of Civilian Train

JN191100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — An authorized Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian claims that Iraq's Air Force bombed an Iranian train carrying Iranian civilians near the Hasht-Tappeh station close to the frontline last Wednesday. The spokesman added that this train was carrying a large number of Iranian soldiers and great quantities of artillery shells, weapons, and ammunition for the Iranian forces in the Dehloran area in preparation for a large-scale armed aggression against the Iraqi IV Army Corps.

The following is the text of the spokesman's statement:

In response to the Iranian allegations and the clamor raised by the Iranian rulers about an alleged Iraqi Air Force attack against an Iranian train carrying civilians on 14 May 1986, an Iraqi military spokesman has stated the following to INA:

1. Iraq continues to adhere to the principle of desisting from hitting residential targets despite the fact that it is within Iraq's capacity to do so and that the Iranians are directing their heavy artillery fire and sending planes to attack Iraqi residential areas.

2. The target attacked by Iraqi planes on 14 May is the Hasht-Tappeh station which is very close to the frontline. Weapons, ammunition, equipment, supplies, and volunteers are sent there from points deep inside Iran to be transferred to the Iranian forces in the Dehloran region facing the Iraqi IV Army Corps sector. The station includes a number of depots for the temporary storage of military equipment preparatory to sending it to the front.

3. The competent Iraqi organs obtained definite information that on that day the train in question would be carrying a large number of fighters and a great quantity of artillery shells, weapons, equipment, ammunition, and supplies and that the Iranian regime had been using this train and that station to supply more than six divisions that had been massed in the area preparatory to launching a large-scale aggression against the IV Army Corps.

4. Thus, the Iraqi Air Force action is clearly a legitimate one and comes within the state of war, which the Iranian regime insists on pursuing. Thus, a) the Iraqi raid was directed against a purely military target — Iranian forces, weapons, and equipment; b) the Iraqi raid was a preemptive strike to foil enemy preparations, which were almost complete with the aim of launching a large-scale aggression against the Iraqi forces and territory; and c) the Hasht-Tappeh station and the trains in it are used only for military purposes.

5. References made by Iranian officials to the role of certain parties in extending information to the Iraqi side affirm that the information received by the Iraqi side did not concern an ordinary train carrying civilians. Moreover, the large-scale clamor over the issue confirms that Iran's military designs had been foiled because the Iranian regime never cared for the lives of innocent people but was always angry when its aggressive designs were thwarted.

6. Iraq's action was an act of legitimate self-defense against a military target. Iraq will resort to the same measure whenever it obtains similar information affirming Iranian military preparations against it. Meanwhile, Iraq reaffirms its firm stand by calling for an end to war and stresses the principle in which it has always believed; namely, that the civilian population must always be spared the war disasters. This stand is now known to international public opinion and organizations.

7. We are certain that international public opinion and organizations will ignore the lies and allegations of those who have been rejecting peace endeavors and who have openly declared and implemented their evil designs against the Iraqi people, who are defending their land, sovereignty, security, and independent policy and whose wise government has always called for establishing comprehensive peace and ending this disasterous war.

Communique 2,232 Issued on Continued 'Mobil Defense'
JN191716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1610 GMT 19 May 86

[Communique No 2,232 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With absolute superiority over the tyrant enemy, with complete success, and with the high morale of intrepid men, Iraq's victorious forces continue to implement the will of the great Iraqi people and their wise leadership in applying the tactic of active mobile defense, in scoring furtner victories over the enemies of peace, in consolidating their great gains, in inflicting massive losses, and in imposing absolute control over all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The heroic V Army Corps, the honest guard of the beloved homeland's northeastern flank, continues to entrench its victories and fortify its newly-liberated positions, destroying the enemies and all their abortive attempts to approach our positions and sending more enemy soldiers to hell. An enemy force estimated at one brigade from the enemy's collapsing brigades, supported by one of its regiments, attempted to approach our forward position in the (Kardamand) area.

Through perfect planning and close field supervision by the Army Corps Command, our brave men confronted the enemy with all types of weapons, and with splendid coordination among all Army corps, they managed to completely destroy the attacking force. Corpses of hundreds of enemy soldiers were still littering the valleys as more enemy troops were captured and as the remainder fled the battlefield. Thus, the regime of charlatans in Iran has received a new slap from great Iraq and the situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces. Glory and might to you, O brave soldiers of the V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and soldiers. Your victory is bestowed only by God.

2. In the heroic II Army Corps sector, the forger of memorable victories which have become the object of world attention, our forces continued to pursue the enemy in concentrated attacks characterized by precise planning and close supervision from corps headquarters and by the brave, meticulous performance of our good and brave men. With the help of God our forces widened the area under their control in this part of Iran. The heroic II Army Corps forces succeeded in purging several new heights and plateaus and in destroying the enemy on them and imposing their control over them. These are heights 307, 310, 327, 330, 337, 345, and 350.

During these heroic operations the enemy sustained massive losses in men and equipment and scores of enemy soldiers were captured. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant units. Praised be God, our supporter. Glory be yours, O men of the heroic II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Blessed be your hands.

3. Our heroic Air Force today continued to drop their deadly bombs on enemy forces, weapons, and equipment. Our Air Force carried out 110 combat missions against enemy concentrations and positions and provided effective support to our ground forces. After carrying out these missions, our brave eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. The zealous cavaliers of the helicopter gunships carried out several successful raids on enemy positions, troop concentrations, equipment, and weapons, inflicting further losses and providing good support to our ground forces in 148 combat missions, after which the brave cavaliers returned safely to base, praised be God.

5. Our valiant forces of the heroic VII Army Corps continued to deliver intensive strikes against concentrations and personnel of the Khomeyniite knaves, inflicting the following losses: 15 ammunition dumps, 1 shovel, 3 vehicles, 1 106-mm gun, 1 mortar, 2 posts, and 2 machinegun emplacements were destroyed, 3 enemy soldiers were killed, and fires were started on the enemy side. A group of enemy soldiers attempted to approach our forward positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted them and forced them to flee.

6. An enemy F-4 plane attempted to penetrate our international border in the Haj 'Umran area within the V Army Corps sector. Our capable fighter planes intercepted it and shot it down at 1147 [0747 GMT] today in a dogfight in which the Iraqi eagles proved their overwhelming superiority and great efficiency. The Iranian plane was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory opposite the Rayat area. God bless our good, brave eagles.

7. The forces of tyranny and evil shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanaqin and Tawilah with long-range artillery, damaging three houses and one civilian car in the Abu al-Khasib District.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 May 1986

AFP Reports on Government Arrest of Communists
NC191331 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 19 (AFP) — Several dozen communists and nationalists were held in a clampdown in Jordan Saturday, following protests against a security sweep on a university campus at the northern city of Irbid, the Jordanian Communist Party said Monday.

In a statement to Lebanese newspapers here, the clandestine party called the earlier sweep, at the city's Yarmuk University, a "massacre" which left "dozens of killed and injured."

The Jordanian interior minister said last Thursday three students were killed and dozens of others injured when security forces dispersed a sit-in protesting the explusion of some 30 students from the university.

Saturday's "vast campaign of arrests" by "Jordanian repression and security services," the communist statement here said, covered several leading communists and "dozens of nationalist and democratic figures and militants."

The party said the "terrorist campaign" was intended to end a "legitimate protest movement" which had included marches in a closed-off Irbid.

According to informed sources in the Jordanian capital, there had been other arrests in Jordanian capital Amman before Saturday, following a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy against the April 15 U.S. air strike on Libya.

Those arrested Saturday included Jordanian Communist Party First Secretary Fa'iq Warid, and leading members Ya'qub Zayadin, 'Isa Madanat, Ishaq Khatib, Rushdi Shahin and Khalid Hamshawi, Monday's statement said.

Observers in Amman noted that Jordanian newspapers did not publish the traditional death announcements after the three students were killed at the Yarmuk University.

King Hussein Saturday ordered the release of all students arrested there after the intervention by security forces, so they could sit their exams.

The Jordanian Government had set up an enquiry commission to determine the "causes of these events and their development."

An informed source in Amman said it was not ruled out that non-students were arrested at Yarmuk University.

Only about 30 people took part in the recent demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Amman, thought to have been organised by members of the Communist Party and other radical groups of Jordanians and Palestinians, the informed sources in Amman said. Several members of these groups may have been arrested as enquiries were made, the sources said.

Amal Still Working To Free French Hostages
NC191844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has met with the French parliamentary delegation and discussed UNIFIL status in the south, as well as Lebanese-French relations and the French hostages. Minister Birri received the French parliamentary delegation at his office in Barbur at 1645. After the meeting, which lasted until 1745, Minister Birri said: We emphasized the Amal Movement's view of Resolution 425. We also examined Lebanese-French relations and the role that the Amal Movement has been playing and will continue to play in its quest to secure the release of the French hostages.

Amal Calls for Reopening of UK Cultural Center
NC191848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's central educational bureau has called for the reopening of the British cultural center, and said that all educational institutions should be considered neutral. The bureau also reaffirmed its support for the action taken by the American University teachers and students in order to achieve the mission of educational institutions, which is to serve youth and society.

Soviet Diplomat's Car Stolen in W. Beirut
NC200935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Security sources have reported that a diplomatic car was seized in the Verdun area [West Beirut] by three gunmen riding in a white Dodge Gallant car. There were two persons inside the car, which had the licence plate number 45/171, and belongs to (Alexi Shiskov), the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy. However, there has been no confirmation that (Shiskov) was inside the car.

Organization Warns Against Any Aggression on Syria
NC200724 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 19 May 86 p 3

[Text] An identified person claiming to speak on behalf of the Revolutionary Socialist Cells [al-khalaya al-ishtirakiyah al-thawriyah] contacted *AL-NAHAR* and read the following:

In reply to the arrogant U.S. threats against Syria, the citadel of steadfastness and Arabism, we declare the following:

1. We will make the earth sway under the aggressor, wherever he is, in case of any attack against Syria.

2. We reiterate our determination to continue the armed struggle until the last remnant of imperialism and Zionism has departed our national Arab territories.

3. We stress our stand with all people looking for a better future, under the leadership of the fraternal Soviet Union.

Junblatt Views Relations With PLO, Other Issues
PM191240 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
14-20 May 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader, by Nora Fakhuri in Al-Mukhtarah; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Fakhuri] Let us consider the issue of West Beirut, putting aside the regional and international dimensions of the Lebanese problem. The people are not convinced that militia and party leaders, some of whom are ministers in the suspended government and of whom you are one, cannot control their armed men.

[Junblatt] This is true, we are unable to control certain elements. I begin with myself, Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and the responsible leaders in Beirut — they have all been unable to find a real formula to bring the security situation under control. Certain figures in Beirut that belong to the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the Amal movement, and other armed organizations should be arrested and placed in camps somewhere for rehabilitation.

[Fakhuri] Why have these elements not yet been arrested?

[Junblatt] Because no coordinated and serious steps have been taken. All the steps taken in the past were not serious.

[Fakhuri] So this means that the Nationalist Movement in West Beirut has failed.

[Junblatt] To a certain extent, yes, the Nationalist Movement has failed; it was much stronger before the Israeli invasion. Even serious national action by the Lebanese Army in West Beirut was better.

[Fakhuri] Before the invasion there was an important element in the Nationalist Movement, namely the PLO. You are said to have met with some PLO members in Moscow in order to negotiate the return of the Palestinians and their armed struggle to Beirut. You are said to have welcomed their return as a resistance movement.

[Junblatt] In Moscow I met with Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) and I met him again in Sofia. What is necessary is to reconcile two theories with regard to the liberation of the occupied territories: the Lebanese national resistance theory, or the armed struggle theory, and the strategic balance theory which Syria has adopted. Syria has the right to say that it cannot accept military action from Lebanese territory, such as those past actions when the reaction to the firing of a Katyusha at upper Galilee used to be the destruction of one or two Lebanese villages. Such action in my view is not a serious liberation action. But, of course, at the same time the PLO has the right to put forward the case of the Palestinian people in Lebanon and their right to obtain guarantees for their existence. We must reconcile moral, social, and political guarantees with the theory of armed struggle. Some-

times we fail to find such reconciliation because of the dispute between the PLO and Syria or, rather, between 'Arafat and Syria. This is because 'Arafat, for all my respect for him, is not blameless. From time to time he tries to use Lebanese territory as a base for actions which, in my view, under the circumstances are futile.

[Fakhuri] Have you approved of the Palestinians' return to Lebanon?

[Junblatt] The Palestinians are in Lebanon. As a Lebanese nationalist I am obliged to and it is my duty to provide them with all facilities because I recognize the PLO and its legitimacy. Moreover, I cannot forget that the Palestinians fought alongside me in 1976. At certain stages we disagreed politically, but Lebanese territory and the Lebanese mountains were soaked with Palestinian blood, mixed with the blood of the Lebanese people. It is therefore my duty to give the Palestinian people every assistance. Also I cannot forget the vicious Phalangist enemy, the Israeli occupation, and the massacres.

[Fakhuri] Just as you cannot forget that your allies are today besieging the camps. The Palestinians under this siege feel bitterness and humiliation. If these people were allowed to explode or express their feelings they would commit massacres worse than those being committed against them. Your party adopted a clear stand on this battle, but nobody can forget your position as an ally.

[Junblatt] I agree with you that the psychological and social conditions of the Palestinians in some parts of Lebanon are deplorable, but why should we take a one-sided view of things?

The citizens in the south and other Lebanese citizens have suffered a lot because of violations by some undisciplined Palestinian resistance elements before the Israeli invasion. In the south they occupied some villages and behaved outrageously in others. These are accumulations of ancient hatreds that we see coming to the surface today. This tragic state of affairs must be ended. Also — and I am here addressing myself to 'Arafat — the pressure must be eased. His men sometimes buy arms from East Beirut...

[Fakhuri] And at other times they buy arms from Amal.

[Junblatt] They buy from everybody. Well, we understand that all roads to a settlement have been closed in their face and only Lebanon remained for Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat]. He wants to stir things up, but for what purpose? If his objective serves the general national interest of strengthening the nationalist resistance in the south and laying the foundations of a tripartite alliance (the PLO, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and Syria) on a sound basis, then we have no objection to that. But if these actions are aimed at sabotage, particularly at sabotaging the Syrian solution in Lebanon, then we are not with Abu 'Ammar. Abu 'Ammar has strayed and gone too far with the United States. There is a great illusion that the [Palestinian] land will return, but the land will not return.

[Fakhuri] Palestine will not return?

[Junblatt] It will not return in our time.

[Fakhuri] What about the south?

[Junblatt] It will not return in our time; enough illusions. Israel has never evacuated Arab land. It left Sinai only in return for a tremendous political price — Camp David. Nobody is talking about Camp David today; they are talking about Tabah and the Coral Island.

Foreign Ministry's Al-Baba Receives Eritrean Group

NC171125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of political affairs in the Foreign Ministry, today received, on behalf of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a delegation representing the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea led by a member of the front's Political Bureau. The delegation asked Ambassador al-Baba for Lebanon's support for their country.

'Security Belt' Requested Around University

NC191706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] After chairing a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee today, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran said that the situation of the American University in Beirut [AUB] had been discussed. He added that the committee very much regretted that certain militias were engaged in kidnapping and firing on people. In answer to a question, Minister 'Usayran said: The committee members have asked that the special force be assigned the task of establishing a security belt around the whole of the university, from Graham to the middle of (Blass) Street and the northern side of the university. He added: I have undertaken to ask the army commander and the chief of staff to execute this request immediately and to assign people who are able and willing to assume this responsibility.

Clashes Erupt in Camps Between Amal, Palestinians

Fighting Near Burj al-Barajinah

NC191639 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Violent clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen have been taking place around the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps since 1715 today involving the use of 82-mm and 120-mm mortars as well as rockets and machineguns. The fighting began at 1715 after an Amal car was fired on from inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp at around 1700. The passengers were wounded. The Palestinians this evening accused the Amal gunmen inside the car of opening fire on the Burj al-Barajinah camp and wounding three people. The Palestinians also blamed the Amal Movement for starting the mortar bombardment.

Tension spread to the Sabra camp at around 1730 and sniper fire covered the areas of Qasr al-Mashnuq, Al-'Amiliyah College,

Zayn al-Din, and Al-'Annan, reaching the airport road. This promoted the internal security forces to close the roads leading to the two camps and to divert traffic to Al-Manshiyah road. Meanwhile, shops in the area have closed and the streets have become deserted. Pedestrians have taken to the shelters.

Al-Asad Battalian Asked to Assist

NC191911 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1845 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Fighting with machineguns is now raging around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Violent clashes broke out around Sabra and Burj al-Barajinah this evening involving the use of rockets and machineguns, and Amal asked its gunmen to deploy around the camps. We have learned that Syrian officers have asked the Al-Asad battalion, which is stationed in Ra's al-Nab', to move toward the camps to assist Amal following the latter's failure to check the Palestinian attacks outside.

Amal, PNSF Arrange Cease-Fire

NC191928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Fourteen people were wounded, most of them slightly, in the fighting around the Burj al-Barajinah camp between 1700 and 1930 today. They have been taken to the Al-Sahil hospital in Beirut's southern suburb. The clashes ceased following the intensive contacts that Amal held with representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] during which an agreement was reached for a cease-fire at 1915. It was marred by sporadic sniper fire but joint committees from the Amal Movement and the PNSF soon restored calm.

'Violent' Fighting Near Shatila

NC192029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Violent fighting between Amal gunmen and Palestinians has been going on around the Shatila-Hayy Farhat line since 2220. Artillery and rockets are being used in the fighting.

Seven Killed, Many Wounded

NC192102 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Fierce fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen is still going on around the Shatila camp. Machineguns and rockets are being used. Meanwhile, sporadic sniper fire is reported around the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps. Security sources have disclosed that the clashes have so far left seven people dead and many wounded.

Clashes Abate; Junblatt Follower Killed

NC200605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] A state of extreme caution prevails in the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila Palestinian camps following bloody clashes last night, which continued intermittently until 0300 today. Meanwhile, the conventional combat lines remain mostly calm. A limited exchange of fire took place near the old markets and the harbor. Traffic is normal on Beirut's crossing points. In Al-Ramlah al-Bayda', 'Imad Halabi, a follower of Junblatt, was killed by gunmen who shot him from their car.

Al-Asad, Lawyers Federation Hold 6-Hour 'Dialogue'
PM161412 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 May 86 p 3

[Jalal 'Isa report: "A 6-Hour Dialogue Between Al-Asad and Arab Lawyers"]

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has met for 6 full hours with the members of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Federation. There was a heated and exciting dialogue on a number of Arab, international, and regional issues, especially the questions of freedom, democracy, the rule of law, Arab human rights, the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in Lebanon, and the PLO-Syrian crisis. Arab Lawyers Federation Secretary General Faruq Abu 'Isa spoke at the beginning of the meeting, stressing to President al-Asad that the lack of democracy, the torture and physical liquidation, the administrative arrests and extraordinary courts, the nontolerance of opposite opinions, and the failure to permit diversification of sources of information and political views and to allow a multiparty system and freedom of the press have all harmed the Arab world and led to fragmentation and to isolation of the Arab citizen, preventing him from participating in decisionmaking. He condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya. He said that the federation is against the organized official state terrorism carried out by the Reagan administration. He expressed support for Syria in the face of the threats to strike it on the pretext of fighting terrorism.

The Arab Lawyers Federation's secretary general asked the Syrian president to release the political detainees in Syria, especially the lawyers.

The wives of the detained Syrian lawyers were the first to receive the Arab lawyers delegations on their arrival in Damascus, urging them to intercede with the Syrian authorities for the release of their husbands who have been in detention for years without trial.

Abu 'Isa told Al-Asad: Reverend Jackson, a black American, once came to you mediating for the release of captured U.S. pilots whose aircraft had been shot down while they were bombing Arab citizens in Lebanon and Syria. You responded to the black American's appeal despite the fact that these people were murderers who killed Arabs. Now Faruq Abu 'Isa, a black Arab from Sudan, comes to you to ask for the release, not of American killers, but of Syrian Arabs who are not murderers and who were detained because their views differed from yours.

He added that it would not be natural to release American killers on the mediation of a black American and not to release the Syrian detainees on the mediation of a black Arab.

Al-Asad burst out with laughter. Ahmad al-Khawajah, Egyptian lawyers doyen and chairman of the Arab Lawyers Federation, also urged the release of political detainees, especially lawyers.

President al-Asad agreed with what they said about the need to release the detainees and he promised to release the following detained lawyers: former lawyers doyen in Aleppo Salim 'Aql, Ahmad Sa'id, 'Abd al-Majid Manjunah, As'ad Halabi, Thurayyah 'Abd al-Karim, Bahjat Hassuni, Michel 'Arish, Muhammad Hamawi, 'Adnan 'Abd al-Wahhab, 'Adnan 'Ubaysi, and Haytham Malih.

Husayn Majali, Jordanian lawyers doyen, then called for the release of the Ba'thist detainees arrested since 1970, but President al-Asad said that their arrest was not made on his orders but in accordance with a decision by Ba'th Party's regional command for party violations. Therefore, he said, they are subject to party regulations and their release would require a decision not by him but by the party's national congress. He added that they are well treated, read newspapers, watch television, and are visited by their families.

Ahmad al-Khawajah spoke about the Iraq-Iran war, democracy, the PLO, and the need for independent Palestinian decisionmaking. At the opening meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Federation the Syrian authorities tried to prevent Ahmad al-Khawajah from speaking because of his pro-PLO position at the PNC session and his criticism of undemocratic regimes. Finally the Syrians gave in and let him speak. He was greeted with loud applause by the lawyers and others attending the opening session.

Al-Asad warmly welcomed Al-Khawajah to pacify him. Addressing Al-Asad, Al-Khawajah said: The Iraq-Iran war is no longer a war of regimes. It is devouring the people, wealth, and territory of both nations. There is ruin in both countries. President al-Asad should make serious efforts to stop that war.

He added: We do not defend individuals in the PLO but we defend two principles. The first is that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the second, and more important, is that it is democratically structured and the PNC is a real parliament of the Palestinian revolution and should as such be supported. And so should the independence of Palestinian decisions. It is the PLO's democratic approach which has preserved it in an environment lacking in freedom and democracy.

Al-Khawajah added that feeding any division within the PLO is harmful not only to the Palestinian cause but also to all the calls of freedom and democracy in the Arab homeland.

In reply, Al-Asad said that the Palestinian independent decision is in fact a reactionary decision meant to bring the PLO under the Camp David canopy. Al-Khawajah said that it is a grave mistake to divide the PLO. He added that it is Syria's responsibility to unite all the Palestinian factions within the PLO.

In reply, Al-Asad said that he was willing to do that and that he would seek to unite all Palestinian factions if 'Arafat abandoned his attempts to join the Camp David umbrella. He added that the split within the PLO is due to Palestinian differences regarding the extent of firmness and commitment to objectives of the revolution's struggle and rejection of the capitulationist plans. He strongly attacked 'Arafat, calling him a liar and saying that he has known him over a period of 30 years as a person who loves power.

He added that the Palestinians create conflicts with the authorities and countries where they live and they carry out provocative

actions. Jordan, he said, did not accept a parallel authority to its own, nor did Lebanon.

Their practices, Al-Asad said, were not practices of revolutionaries but moves to collect money and accumulate massive wealth. He also attacked the PLO's deviations.

After a long dialogue Al-Asad said that he supports the Algiers conference and hopes the Palestinians would agree among themselves. If they agree on basic principles they would restore the revolution's glamor and Syria would then be open to the PLO and all its united leadership. He added that he has no personal enmities and that he is not against anyone in particular.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, in reply to Al-Khawajah, President al-Asad said that Syria's ability to stop the war is exaggerated. He added that the war was started by Iraq with the aim, in his opinion, of getting Iraq out [of the Arab-israeli conflict]. He defended the Iranian revolution, which replaced the shah, the worst plotter and agent.

He added: We condemned the war when it started and we mediated but Iraq was intransigent and rejected that, asserting that anyone who mediates would be considered a traitor. The war could have been stopped at the beginning.

He said that the continuation of the war is a service to imperialism in the region and he was convinced that it should be stopped but Iran emphasizes, on the basis of an edict from Khomeyni and the other clergy, that Saddam Husayn is an infidel. This, he noted, is a religious matter and it is difficult to convince them of anything to the contrary.

He added: We have been frequently asked to issue a statement condemning the war and calling for an end to it, but that would only be a piece of paper. It would not stop the war and it would embarrass our relations with Iran which might prove useful to the Arabs in the future.

Al-Asad also said: In Saddam's place I would abdicate to spare the Iraqi people and the Arab nation the dangers of this war. With him out of power there would be some hope that the Iranian religious argument would no longer be valid. There is another way, namely the Syrian-Iraqi unity charter which the Iraqis have undermined. Iraq could now establish immediate unity with Syria in implementation of that charter despite the fact that at this particular time unity with Iraq would be a burden to Syria because Syria would have to bear with Iraq all the consequences of the war. Unity, however, would pave the way for convincing Iran that it would be dealing with a new state in a new constitutional manner. That might help the moderate elements in Iran to work against the hardliners who are in favor of the war with Iraq.

He added that he cares about Iraqi territory and that the Iranians, headed by Khamenei and other officials, assured him that Iran has no expansionist ambitions in Iraq, and that their aim is to topple the regime. He also said that if it became evident that they want to seize Iraqi territory then I would have to fight on Iraq's side.

He defended his attitude in Lebanon. He said: If we had not entered Lebanon Israel would have turned it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate. He emphasized his opposition to Lebanon's partition, adding that the presence of the Syrian Army preserves Lebanon's independence, Arab identity, and unity. He said he is against sectarian infighting and for national accord by all sides.

There was a long discussion on freedom and democracy. Al-Asad said: I am with you on the question of democracy but the exercise of democracy differs from time to time. We do not claim to have complete democracy in Syria but we are trying to give the citizens a greater share with us.

He added: There are those who rebuke us for lack of democracy. They want to open the gate of democracy to those who want to break our steadfastness. He also said that the Ba'th Party congress meets 14 days a year and discusses everything freely.

Al-Asad Issues Decree Forming Export Committee

JN181154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Legislative Decree No 19 dated 16 May 1986 forming an exportation committee which will be responsible for directing and supervising the exportation process and overseeing all establishments involved in this process. Following is the text of the decree: Legislative Decree No 19.

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1
An exportation committee shall be formed comprising: Deputy prime minister for economic affairs as chairman; minister of economy and foreign trade as deputy chairman; with the ministers of supply and internal trade, labor and social affairs, oil and mineral wealth, agriculture and agrarian reform, industry, and the minister of state for planning affairs as members; and assistant minister of economy and foreign trade as secretary.

Article 2
The committee shall perform the following:
a. direct and supervise the exportation process and oversee all establishments practicing this activity;
b. specify the commodities to be exported by each establishment or ministry on the basis of providing the minimum amount of foreign currency required to meet the needs of that establishment or ministry. The maximum amount shall be specified after discussion of production plans;
c. for 1986, the committee shall immediately prepare lists of commodities requested to be exported;
d. at the proposal of the minister of economy and foreign trade, for exceptional and objective reasons, the prime minister may issue a decision exempting some industrial establishments from the provisions of this legislative decree, completely or partially.

Article 3
An office for the committee headed by the minister of economy and foreign trade shall be established at the ministry of economy

and foreign trade. A secretary for the office shall be appointed. His time shall be completely devoted to the post. He shall enjoy the powers and rights of an assistant minister. He shall be responsible for:
a. following up the exportation plan drawn up by the exportation committee;
b. supervising exportation by foreign trade establishments;
c. adopting all the required measures to achieve these tasks.

Article 4
The committee shall enjoy the widest powers to carry out its tasks, particularly in the following:
a. specifying the quantities, specifications, and dates of the exported commodities;
b. specifying the privileges and incentives that can be granted for the exportation process and exporting quarters.

Article 5
All sides concerned with the exportation plan shall be committed to the implementation of the committee's decisions.

Article 6
The committee's decisions shall be effective as of the date of issuance.

Article 7
The office shall submit a report to the committee, every 2 months, on the results of following up implementation of the export plan and exportation activities in general.

Article 8
The committee's meeting shall be legal if attended by a majority of members.

Article 9
This legislative decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Damascus, 8 Ramadan, 1406, Hegira, corresponding to 16 May 1986.
[Signed] President of the Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

Austrian Interior Minister Visits for Talks

Received by Al-Kasm

JN181245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and the accompanying delegation at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, the guest minister conveyed to Dr al-Kasm greetings from the Austrian chancellor. The talks also revolved around the available possibilities of promoting economic and trade relations and the exchange of expertise in all fields of cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister was acquainted with talks the Austrian minister is conducting with officials in the country and affirmed the importance of these talks. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the minister to convey his greetings to the Austrian chancellor.

Holds First Session of Talks

JN181544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The first session of talks between the Syrian Interior Ministry delegation led by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian delegation led by Interior Minister Karl Belcha began today. The two sides discussed relations between the two interior ministries in all fields, particularly those pertaining to combatting crime. They also discussed means of promoting cooperation and coordination on issues of common interest to the two countries.

Confers With Talas

JN191145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas; deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The Austrian amabssador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks focused on friendly relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them.

Received by Khaddam

JN191320 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1258 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern.

People's Assembly Discusses 'Electricity Crisis'

JN191555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The session, attended by several ministers, discussed electricity in light of the report which the Services Committee compiled at assembly request. The assembly approved the recommendations suggested by the report for tackling the present electricity crisis. Other recommendations made by a number of assembly members have been modified and added to committee recommendations. Also during this session, written questions by members were read and referred to the competent departments. The session was adjourned until tomorrow morning, Tuesday.

Damascus Paper Cited on Goals of U.S., Israel

U.S. 'Adheres' to Israeli Policy

JN200627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "America and the Policy of Terrorism," *AL-THAWRAH* says: Events and developments in the area confirm day by day that there is no independent U.S. policy in the Middle East. There is only an Israeli policy, which the United States adheres to and implements. This fact needs no further proof, because the official, organized terrorism which the United States is applying against the Arab nation leads us to the real conclusion that the United States has so far not been able to formulate its own independent policy in the region. The recent U.S. aggression against Libya, U.S. participation in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, U.S. warships' bombardment of residential areas in West Beirut, and Washington's use of the veto against a UN Security Council draft resolution condemning Israel for hijacking a Libyan airliner carrying an official Syrian delegation; all these events present the United States as the party most engaged in terrorism in the Middle East. Yet, the United States is trying to level accusations against the Arab states, which are resisting its hostile plans in the region, believing that this method could conceal the facts from world public opinion. However, what the United States is doing has prevented it from assuming its responsibilities as a world superpower. Its grave commitment to Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East is responsible for the deterioration of the situation in this area and also threatens world peace and security with the gravest dangers.

The paper says: Obviously, this commitment also prevents a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and makes the Arabs place the United States on a par with Israel. When Syria raises its voice high, warning of the dangers of the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, it does so out of its complete awareness that this alliance is aimed at the entire Arab region and that the Untied States wants to use this alliance to tighten its control on the resources of the Arab nation and to enable Israel to carry out its expansionist plans. What is certain is that the situation will not continue forever, because the Arab nation is determined to escalate its national struggle against hostile imperialist and U.S. plans.

Aggression Plan 'Crystallizing'

JN170619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Imperialist-Zionist Settlement Impasse," *AL-THAWRAH* says: Israeli-U.S. contacts are increasing with the aim of crystallizing a premeditated aggression plan against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces led by Syria now that the campaigns of lies and confusion have failed to create a pretext for aggression. The U.S. Administration and Israel are anxious to carry out the aggression because the region's developments show that time is not on their side in terms of their plans of aggression, expansion, and domination. The trend of capitulation has not succeeded in the Arab homeland 9 years after the Camp David agreements were signed. This trend is now beset with dangers, besieged by the Arab masses. The Egyptian people are dealing painful blows to this trend, threatening it with collapse and annihilation. Attempts to break the deadlock in the trend of capitulation through the 17 May agreement in Lebanon were foiled, thus dealing a deadly blow to any attempt to impose capitulation on the region.

The line of pan-Arab steadfastness as proposed and adopted by Syria is now entrenched in the hearts and consciences of the Arab masses. It is the motive force behind their struggle and has been manifested by the advanced struggle of the national resistance in southern Lebanon, the Golan, and occupied Palestine and by the Egyptian people's uprisings to crush the Camp David agreements and the dens of Zionists and the Mosad in Cairo.

The paper notes that when imperialist and Zionist circles failed to break the deadlock in their plans, they resorted to using unjust military force. The paper asserts that the Arab masses and their steadfast forces led by Syria are perfectly aware that confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots is their only choice to impose a just peace, liberate the land, regain the rights, and end the Zionist-imperialist policy of aggression, expansion, and domination in the Arab region.

On enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' new proposal to liquidate the Palestinian issue, *AL-THAWRAH* says in another comment: While beating the drums of war and increasing military preparations to launch a premeditated aggression against Syria, Israel's prime minister is proposing a new plan, which affirms that the entire plan is a political cover for military aggression. Hence the U.S. Administration's hasty welcome of Peres' proposals. The U.S. position defines the declared aim of the Peres initiative and dots the i's and crosses the t's at all levels.

The paper affirms that this new Israeli maneuver will not be able to realize its aims because of the awareness and steadfastness of the masses in the occupied territories. The paper notes that the Palestinian answer to the Israeli plot requires a general national upsurge which would provide firm ground for a new development in armed struggle.

Peres Speech at Opening of Knesset Session
TA191755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1312 GMT 19 May 86

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the opening of the Knesset summer session, in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

I would like to join in the greetings of the Knesset speaker and presidium to the president of the Bundestag and its delegation. The Bundestag maintains close cooperation with our Knesset and our state and I greet them for being in our midst today.

Mr Speaker, two decisive developments have taken place since the Knesset went into recess: the organization of the free world to fight international terrorism and the dramatic drop in the price of oil which has changed the economic situation of the Middle East. International terrorism has been plaguing the entire world and it is no longer confined to the Middle East. It is being waged against passport-holders rather than against geographical zones. It is designed to intimidate those who do not agree with the perpetrators of terrorism and at times it affects innocent people just to make newspaper headlines.

The United States has engaged in war on at least two occasions during this century, not to defend its soil but rather to defend its values. It set out to help democratic nations because democracy had been threatened. This time, it once again decided to set out at the head of the struggle so that violent organizations do not use democratic freedom to hurt democracy itself, to make sure that the law is obeyed and that freedom of movement is maintained. In the absence of these factors, democracy would be an empty declaration deterred by every bomb and gun.

The United States decided that the struggle would be founded on several principles: the identification of the terrorists, their organizations, the countries which serve as their launching pad or which assist them; the establishment of a broad coalition made up of all the countries opposed to terrorism or that are a target of terrorism; the construction of international cooperation in the fields of intelligence and preemption; the use of a variety of countermeasures, be they economic, informative, political and, if there is no other choice, military as well.

Three countries were identified as terrorist centers or are suspected of abetting it: Libya, Iran, and Syria. Libya is the country that went the farthest: It used its oil revenues to sow fear everywhere it could in the world. It trained terrorists. It used the diplomatic pouch to smuggle arms. It granted asylum to killers. It even sent its own assassins to murder Libyans and Arabs, Americans and Europeans, not to mention Israelis. It thought that lies would cover up murders and it indiscriminately spread lies.

Now, Libya is in distress. Its oil revenues have dropped. An economic pressure belt is tightening around it. Its declarations about 100 kms of territorial waters off its coast have been mocked and have not even been recognized by the Soviet Union. After the U.S. military operation, it turned out that it was left alone in the international arena and almost isolated in the Arab world. All the predictions on the eve of the military operation, as if the world would collapse in its wake, as if Al-Qadhdhafi would become the hero of the Arab world, and as if the Arab world would rally around him, were proven wrong. The Arab world paid lip service, and that is all that it did.

Now, it is Syria that is on the agenda. On its soil and under its control are an impressive number of terrorist organizations: Abu Nidal, Hawatimah, Habash, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. In Lebanon, there is the Hizballah which attacks and murders innocent people, including Russians. In Syria, there is a military intelligence body affiliated with the Syrian intelligence community which operates a large network of agents and functionaries who assist terrorist operations. Al-Asad does not support all these organizations for the sake of it but rather in a bid to make them tools of the Syrian policy aimed at achieving hegemony in the Arab world. In fact, he also brought about dissension within the PLO's ranks because he wanted the PLO to be a Syrian tool rather than a Palestinian one.

Hence, Al-Asad had been aware of the potential of these organizations, but now he has realized that their price might be dear. Therefore, he now argues that he is opposed to terrorism and denies the Syrian connection to the attempt to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al plane. He has expressed his willingness to help secure the release of the U.S. and French hostages held by Hizballah. This is verbal progress and the question it raises is: will it also turn into genuine progress or will it remain just words? The test is not in words but in deeds. The test will be if Syria continues to be a launching pad to all those terrorist organizations, if its intelligence body continues to assist terrorism, if the kidnappers of civilians continue to enjoy a safe haven in Al-Biqa', Ba'labakk, and Beirut.

Also the attempt to plant a bomb on a civilian airplane has been recorded and answers to very difficult questions will have to be given. If despite Al-Asad's declarations Syria continues to host terrorism, the world may soon resort to a series of economic and diplomatic countermeasures and there is no need to resort to weapons.

Syria's economic situation is far from brilliant and had it not been for the Saudi aid it is doubtful that it could meet its minimal needs even today. If it chooses to be a hostile country, it must bear in mind that it is also a vulnerable one. Dealing with Syria's terrorist dimension is no longer Israel's business only. There is at present an international coalition with a far more variegated assortment of means than ours at its disposal to deal with state-abetted terrorism and terrorist states.

We have additional problems with Syria. In general terms, one can say that the partial agreements on the Golan Heights signed by Syria and Israel have been adhered to by all parties. In Lebanon, Syria's objectives are twofold: the first objective is trying to overtake Lebanon, whether directly or indirectly, by military means as well; and the second objective is directed at Israel. Syria inherited Lebanon and its curses, nothing has changed for the better in Lebanon. On the contrary, Hizballah has become more audacious and is spreading fear and terror and there is nobody to rein it in or curb it. Israel is not interested in Lebanon's soil, it has no business or foothold there; Israel has no

interest in Lebanon's politics and it will not send its soldiers to play any role there. However, Israel will go to great lengths to see that Lebanon does not become a launching pad for missiles or for terrorists trying to infiltrate it. Israel does not meddle in Lebanon's affairs but Lebanon or Lebanese groups allow themselves to sabotage Israel's security and, for some reason, they expect Israel not to react. For us, it is a matter of self-defense. A Lebanon which does not have peace in its midst is a Lebanon that is not surrounded by peace. Israel is interested in an undivided, unified Lebanon free of foreigners; the Lebanon which used to be and which tasted the flavor of de facto peace with Israel. A Lebanon that pulls itself together will enjoy both independence and peace.

As for the Syrian deployment in Lebanon, we have made our positions clear: We do not want to pose a threat to Syria, neither verbal nor strategic. At the same time, we will not let Syria pose an aggressive threat to Israel. We have announced that we have no intentions of attacking Syria, just as we do not have any aggressive intentions against any other country. Recently there has been a verbal escalation which we have been trying to allay. I have also read that President Al-Asad does not want this escalation and, of course, this approach is better than words aimed at igniting flames in the region.

Moreover, we proposed to Syria to discuss additional arrangements, we offered to hold negotiations without any preconditions aimed at attaining a comprehensive peace. However, the Syrian president is looking for strategic parity with Israel and in the meantime he is paying a dear economic toll to beef up his army and enlarge its ammunition depots, as if an arrangement could be the result of military conflagration rather than the consequence of political negotiations.

We have read with interest the Syrian president's remarks about allaying the tension and we reiterate once again that if Syria is looking forward to a new future, to a future of peace, we will be prepared to enter negotiations with it without any preconditions.

Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset: While terrorism has turned into an international problem, the decrease in world oil prices has turned into a burning regional problem. Perhaps the situation of the oil producing countries is not tragic. However, the situation of its neighbors, whose economies are influenced by oil revenue, begins to be serious. The aid they have been receiving from the oil producing countries has been cut, the number of their citizens working in these countries has been cut, revenue from transportation has gone down, agricultural exports have gone down, and in addition terrorism has harmed tourism, and tourism revenues have gone down sharply. Contrary to this the arms expenditures remain high, and the emerging picture is of a tottering economy, expensive armament, unstable policy, and the ground is shaking under their feet.

One could say that this does not concern Israel. Indeed, Israel is not responsible for the economic conditions of other countries, but Israel is interested in peace, in peace with its neighbors, and the extent to which they would be willing to make peace in the region will be as great as their internal stability. It is doubtful whether economic aid by itself will bring about peace, but economic instability, which would be followed by a trend of extremism and riots, will certainly constitute a threat to the chances of peace. It is enough that we have one Lebanon in the Middle East. We do not want a Lebanonization of the entire region. We have turned the attention of the countries who are interested in Middle East peace, or who are interested in its oil, to the growing economic danger, which can threaten the stability and peace, and in the last event even the supply of oil.

We must remember that if the oil producing countries have lost this year approximately $100 billion, then the countries purchasing oil have gained this enormous sum. We should not invest all this sum in reducing prices, but also in a show of responsibility toward meaningful possibilities which must be created and which could perhaps be prevented by well-calculated action. These countries must not look only at the oil wells while ignoring the fires raging around them. I must say that the way in which we presented this issue raised great interest among various circles.

Perhaps it is an interesting phenomenon that a body recently created, which was meant to be mainly an economic body — I am referring to the meetings of the seven industrialized states — is proving itself to be a body with political power. In its recent conference in Tokyo, it discussed the struggle against international terrorism as a key issue on its agenda, and it discussed the economic situation in the Middle East and the plan for its economic recovery as an off-the-record issue which requires further preparation. A balanced international intervention which would cut down violent terrorism on the one hand and which would assist economic recovery on the other could in the present circumstances represent an important contribution to progress in the entire region. It is definitely better than the increasing participation in the arms race in our region.

Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset: Along with these developments, Israel maintains an agenda in which peace constitutes a central item. In this agenda, the conclusion of the negotiations with Egypt is upmost on the list. We met the Egyptian president halfway and we agreed to arbitration that includes elements of conciliation regarding Tabah. We talked about the need to reach understandings with Egypt on all the other pending issues such as trade, tourism, culture, and information. Another round of negotiations began today between the Egyptian and our delegation regarding the formulation of the arbitral compromis. These negotations have been going on for a long time and are now largely of a legal nature. If the legal experts do not come up with the magic formula, the legal arguments might shatter the political chances and large efforts would go down the drain.

We are aware of the willingness of Egypt and of President Mubarak to make progress toward solving the Palestinian problem and toward attaining comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I do not think this is attainable without a serious dialogue on all other spheres. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved without the participation of Israel, which has been looking for a solution to this problem. There can be no solution without negotiations and a preparatory dialogue. Both Egypt and Israel should embrace measures which promote confidence and enter into direct and intensive talks to solve the pending problems between us and to promote peace in the entire region. Politics call for a great deal of patience but one should also see that time is not wasted in vain.

Ever since the breakdown of negotiations with Jordan caused by 'Arafat, there has been a pause in the process aimed at bringing about peace between Jordan and Israel and at solving the Palestinian problem. Israel's opening positions have been made perfectly clear: We are prepared to enter direct negotiations with Jordan without any preconditions. We are prepared to conduct these negotiations with either a Jordanian or a commonly-acceptable Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; we are prepared to have the negotiations open with international accompaniment playing an encouraging, rather than an intrusive, role. Until them, Israel is prepared to propose — albeit not to impose — self-administration of daily life in the territories; it is prepared to promote economic development and open contacts between inhabitants of the territories, who are Jordanian citizens, and the Jordanian kingdom; as pledged in the Camp David accords, Israel does not intend to unilaterally impose its sovereignty on these territories.

The Arab world is so busy formulating its positions that it has been constantly putting off the opening of negotiations with Israel. One should bear in mind that there will be no peace with Israel if there is no dialogue with it just as there will be no peace with the Arabs if there is no dialogue with them. I must tell our neighbors to the east that time is not standing still. Situations change and it is doubtful that that which is not attained today will be attained tomorrow. In any event, we are prepared — just as we have always been — to enter a serious and full dialogue at once on all the issues.

To sum up, there is no ignoring the fact that the regional situation has undergone important changes. It may be that only some of them have run their course and other important developments may take place. As far as Israel is concerned, improving relations with Egypt is the most urgent issue since it may broaden the circle of peace. Allaying the tension between Israel and Syria along with attempts to formalize relations as a result of the present situation, encouraging self-administration in the territories, and continuing our efforts to open negotiations with our eastern neighbors will continue to be our main priorities in the future.

The Israel that wants peace is the same Israel that enjoys the appreciation of the world. By definition, the search for peace eases the tensions and at times also prevents war, and this search for peace may also end in the finding of peace — and this is our greatest hope.

Tabah Talks Resume; Sofaer Holds Separate Meetings

TA201017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Tabah negotiations between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations resumed this morning in Herzliyya. Our correspondent Bassam Jabir reports that the head of the U.S. delegation, Abraham Sofaer, held separate meetings with the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in a bid to resolve the differences of opinion on the question that will be presented to the arbiter.

Shultz Expected for 'Final Push'

TA200740 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
20 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Authoritative political sources said last night that Secretary of State George Shultz will most likely come to Israel in the very near future, perhaps even this month, after the visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Two days ago Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held a nocturnal meeting with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering in which the two discussed, among other things, the possibility that the secretary of state will visit the region.

It seems Secretary Shultz will come to give the "final push" to the Israeli-Egyptian talks on drawing up the arbitral compromis and to prevent, through his presence and emphasis on the importance of promoting Israeli-Egyptian relations, the Inner Cabinet from delaying the beginning of the arbitration process.

The main issues that will be discussed with Shultz will be the situation along the Israeli-Syrian border; the war against terrorism; Israeli-Egyptian relations; and an examination of the progress made in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiating process.

Regarding the talks yesterday in Herzliyya between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, we have learned that State Department Legal Adviser Abraham Sofaer, who is participating in the current round of talks, presented several U.S. compromise proposals on the formulation of the "question" that will be presented to the arbiters, an issue that is still disputed. It should be noted that the very fact that Sofaer was dispatched to the region indicates the U.S. desire to end the footdragging in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the arbitral compromis.

Political observers believe that the main motive behind Shultz' arrival in Israel at this time now is the administration's desire to express indirect support for Shim'on Peres as prime minister. Some progress was made at the Herzliyya talks yesterday on all the issues that are not connected to "the question." Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said yesterday that 15 such issues have been concluded.

The two directors general, Avraham Tamir and David Kimche, said that an argument remains on two substantial issues: the phrasing of the question that will be presented to the arbiters, and determining "conciliation" as a practical move that will be taken before the arbitration process gets under way.

Israeli officials commented on the additional round of Tabah talks that began in Herzliyya yesterday and said that the two sides currently differ only on one word which is preventing them from reaching an agreement.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said: "The Americans are seeking formulas that will be acceptable to the two sides... All the sides are making a tremendous effort because we want to conclude the process."

The talks are expected to continue today, and Kimche said that another round of talks will probably be required.

Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said that the dispute is only over one word. "We are lucky to be stuck on one word only. A few months ago we were bogged down over 40 words."

Other Israeli sources said that the bone of contention is Egypt's demand that the arbiter will be required to determine the **exact** location of the Tabah border, while Israel demands that the arbiter be asked to determine the **correct** location of the border.

Commenting on the Egyptian position, Kimche said: "I take it as a compliment, because it means that they belive we have good arguments to present to the arbiter and are afraid of giving us the chance to present them."

Kimche added that the two countries' delegations did reach agreement on 15 issues which had been in dispute. Another source, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said that these involved the number of arbiters and their nationality, but not the identity of specific arbiters.

Peres Meets Bundestag Leader on Terror Issue

TA190439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the Western countries' imposition of diplomatic and economic sanctions against Libya has influenced other countries which support terrorism. Speaking to visiting West German Bundestag President Dr Philippe Jenninger, Peres said two recent events prove this. He first pointed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's recent explanations of Syrian policy on U.S. television. The second proof, Peres said, was the fact that Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has not had his position in the Arab world strengthened following the U.S. attacks on Libya.

Peres, Shamir Appreciate Italy's Anti-Terror Role

LD191724 Rome International Service in Italian
1555 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The problems of terrorism and the effect this phenomenon has against the establishment of peace in the Middle East were the most important items discussed by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti with the most senior Israeli officials during the first day of his official conversations in Jerusalem. Both Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir expressed to Andreotti their appreciation of the part being played by Italy in combatting terrorism. Both Peres and Shamir insistently stressed to Andreotti the role of Syria, in addition to Libya's, in giving support to international terrorism.

According to the Israeli leaders, who consider highly positive the decisions of the EEC and the Tokyo summit against the countries fostering the phenomenon of terrorism, a coordinated action by the 'Big Seven' of the world economy would also be necessary in favor of development in the Middle East, also for the purpose of forestalling grave economic crises that would have destabilizing effects in the area.

EEC-PLO Meeting Draws Jerusalem's Opposition

TA200600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the EEC Council will meet with Yasir 'Arafat next week. The chairman, Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek, will visit Tunis where he will meet with the PLO leader. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Jerusalem takes a negative view of the meeting, scheduled at a time of decline in the PLO's status, and will make every effort to prevent it.

Leaders Comment on Recent Syrian Developments

General Or: Syria 'Does Not Want Peace'

TA181100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Ori Or, says that in military terms no revolutionary change has taken place on our border with Syria, beyond small changes, and that there is no sign of an immediate Syrian threat. Nevertheless, it is obvious that Syria does not want peace. During the past 3 weeks, a considerable change has occurred in the fact that Syria was found to be directly involved in the planning of the terrorist attack in London. Had the El Al plane crashed, the situation in the region would have changed completely, Or said.

During a tour of Zefat as a guest of the Zefat Municipality, Maj Gen Or also said that we have not totally eliminated terrorism, and that the real answer to terrorism is continuous IDF activity and, first and foremost, the strengthening of the northern settlements. Strong settlements and many Jews in the Galilee serve as a contribution of supreme importance to security. The commander of the Northern Command, who will soon complete his assignment, does not believe that the defense budget will increase next year, nevertheless, he says, the settlements in the north can definitely be strengthened.

Lubrani on Al-Asad Speech

TA181731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, has said that this morning's speech by President al-Asad is actually an announcement of Syria's weakness in its relations with Lebanon and of the fact that it does not have the power to impose its will on Lebanon. From Israel's viewpoint, this is a positive step. This evening Uri Lubrani was the guest of Haifa University and our correspondent Shula Shmerling has brought us some of his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Shmerling] The coordinator of Israeli activities in the territories, Uri Lubrani, knows the Lebanese mire very

well indeed and that is what he also calls it. For many years he has been dealing with the twists and turns of the strange and complicated relations between Israel and Lebanon and this evening, too, speaking to the Scientific-Academic Club of Haifa University, he tried to show, or at least to underline, the positive side to each of the last few days' events. Katyushas fell on the Galilee Panhandle on the eve of Independence Day and on Saturday evening; that is a deviation, not the norm.

[Lubrani] I think the level of attacks and their frequency certainly enables us to regard this matter as a deviation, not something normal. There is no guarantee, there is no certainty that we will be able to completely eliminate the threat of the Katyushas.

[Shmerling] Uri Lubrani described the security zone as the best of a bad job, since, in any other configuration, our situation would have been worse and the attacks would have been more frequent. Heaven forbid that we should talk about withdrawing from the area, then. The exchanges of verbal blows between Israel and Syria are also, in fact, not frightening. The proof is that President al-Asad has been wary about making any threat and this morning he even said Syria would not let itself be dragged into the mire of international relations in Lebanon. This is actually an admission of failure or weakness.

[Lubrani] [picked up in midsentence] in my view, the announcement, with a capital A, by Syria, that it is incapable of imposing its will, even its limited will, on the rival factions in Lebanon. We have no doubt that the situation in Lebanon will continue to be fluid and unstable as long as there is no central administration, capable of speaking in Lebanon's name, to conduct negotiations in Lebanon's name and gurantee that what is agreed on through negotiations will really be implemented.

[Shmerling] The optimism and even joy can be clearly heard, at least from Israel's viewpoint.

[Lubrani] I am not absolutely certain that, if we look at it from Israel's viewpoint, it is so good that Syria should leave Lebanon.

[Shmerling] Would it be better for Syria to remain there?

[Lubrani] And let it sink in that abyss. [end recording]

Soviets Approve SS-23 Shipment

TA200903 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 May 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Roni Shaqed, Washington correspondent Erol Guiney, and New York correspondent Ya'aqov Eylon]

[Excerpts] Syria is about to receive a consignment of 500 Soviet-made SS-23 surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 500 km and which are noted for their high accuracy. Western sources reported this yesterday in Jerusalem. According to the sources, Syria requested this equipment as part of its plan to achieve "strategic parity" with Israel and to strengthen its ability to threaten civilian targets deep inside Israel. The Soviet Union has approved the Syrian request in principle and the deal is in advanced stages. Syria is therefore expected to receive these very modern missiles, which the Soviet Army also uses, soon.

Jerusalem sources expressed the fear that the supply of modern missiles and aircraft to Syria will substantially improve its long-term offensive capability and could constitute a serious threat to Israel. The sources reported that all the deals have been struck as part of President al-Asad's plan to achieve strategic parity with Israel, if not superiority over it, in preparation of war, as President al-Asad personally declared in his speeches several times.

AFP Reports OAU Condemnation of South African Raids

AB191822 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 19 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Monday condemned "with the contempt they deserve" South African attacks Monday on alleged bases of the African National Congress (ANC) in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. "The OAU has learnt with utter disgust of the latest South African military raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia today under the pretext of seeking out alleged ANC targets in the three countries," the OAU secretariat said in a statement. "By those acts, Pretoria had once more demonstrated its total disregard for human life and the norms of international law," it added. The OAU appealed for international pressure to force South Africa to refrain "from further contemplated acts of aggression" and called for worldwide backing for the forthcoming international conference on sanctions against Pretoria scheduled to take place in Paris June 16-20.

Chairman Reacts

AB192245 Paris AFP in French 2103 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (AFP) — In a statement issued in Dakar tonight, current OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf "very strongly" condemned the South African raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana and called on the Security Council members to take "compulsory economic sanctions" against South Africa. "I very strongly condemn this true act of state terrorism that South Africa has just perpetrated," President Abdou Diouf stated, before adding that with this new criminal act it has been definitely proved that it is effectively time that the Security Council member countries should clearly condemn Pretoria's attitude and take compulsory economic sanctions to stop the South African segregationists." According to Mr Diouf, by taking such sanctions against South Africa the UN Security Council would prove its credibility and thus provide conditions for the safeguarding of peace and international security.

After denouncing the South African regime's arrogance and cynicism and noting that nothing can be expected any longer of Pieter Botha's regime, the current OAU chairman stated that "with these murderous bombings the whole world has now clearer idea of the true nature of apartheid whose suicidal logic forces its champions relentlessly to pursue it in order to ensure their survival."

Abdou Diouf also renewed "the active solidarity and the unflinching support of all Africa, whose dignity has been down trodden" for the countries and people that are victims of the South African raids, saying in conclusion: "Pretoria should remember anyway that, as yesterday so today, intimidation will not be tolerated because the methods it has just used were already used a few years ago and encountered the fierce determination of the independent countries of southern Africa."

PANA Comments on RSA Raid on Frontline States

AB191335 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 19 May 86

["Special Report: Africa Will Not Be Shaken by South Africa's Raid" by Mpassi-Muba — PANA headline]

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (PANA) — The American Administration, by deliberately attacking the people of Libya on 15 April to the general disapproval of world opinion did, undoubtedly, not imagine that this action was going to be emulated by others. Should America today be happy at seeing its philosophy, analysis and actions immitated by the apartheid Pretoria regime? Three African countries — Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana — have just been attacked by the racist Pretoria regime whose armed forces repeated in the early hours of the morning the lesson given one month ago by President Reagan under the pretence that he was combatting "terrorism." Can one henceforth rightfully consider Pretoria and Washington as waging the same war?

The peoples of Africa in general, those of the Frontline States in particular, have known for a long time that the racist Pretoria regime will not budge against any action aimed at dislodging it as long as the American and Western governments continue to give it unflinching support. How long have the people of Angola been mortified and subjected to armed atrocities and aggression by South Africa? Mozambique and Lesotho are victims of pressures whose final objective is political destabilisation. Today Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana are counting their dead and wounded following bomb attacks by a regime banished by the international community and which sees as "acts of terrorism" the indignation of the people of South Africa and Namibia in their determination to recover their rights and liberty.

The insecurity that reigns in South Africa does not have its source in Zambia, Zimbabwe or Botswana. Its source is apartheid, a shameful and evil system which no justice and freedom-loving people in the world can accept. The American Administration has refused to deal with the root causes of "European terrorism" created by the Middle East crisis. Similarly, the Pretoria regime has once more adopted a diversionary tactic of deliberately missing its target. "Rambo" for sure has its admirers but the people of Africa will not be shaken in their determination to live together and promote their cause until final victory.

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' RSA Attack

LD191821 Algiers APS in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 20 May [date as received] APS — Following the vile racist aggression committed by Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

Algeria has received with great dismay and indignation the news of the vile aggression committed by the racist regime of Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The spokesman said that by openly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these three countries, the regime of racial discrimination has given free rein to its oppressive nature inside South Africa and to its aggressive nature toward the countries of the southern region of the African Continent. He confirmed that the attacks against the capitals of Botswana and Zimbabwe and also on Zambian soil constitute a new demonstration of state terror which the international community should denounce and halt.

This criminal action which falls in the context of other similar actions and purposes reminds one that courtesies and collusions have made the regime of racial discrimination secure against comprehensive and compulsory sanctions which Africa has never ceased to call for against this regime. The spokesman added that Algeria strongly condemns this aggression and expresses its complete solidarity with the peoples and governments of sisters Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and appeals to the Security Council to condemn it and impose collective punishment on the aggressors. It also calls on the United Nations to work persistently for the guaranteeing of security and stability in the southern region of Africa and the redoubling of efforts for erasing the regime of discrimination and the achievement of real independence for Namibia.

Communique Issued on Guinea-Bissau President's Visit

PM161431 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9-10 May 86 p 3

[APS Report: "Strong Ties of Friendship, Fraternity, and Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers — At the end of the official visit which Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, has just made to Algeria, a joint Algerian-Guinean communique was issued. The following is the full text:

At the invitation of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, secretary general of the FLN Party, His Excellency Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC, and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, accompanied by a large delegation, made an official visit to Algeria 5 through 7 May 1986.

During his visit to Algeria President Joao Bernardo Vieira paid his respects at the tomb of the martyrs of the Algerian revolution, where he laid a wreath. He also toured important installations.

The two presidents had detailed talks on relations between the two countries and on questions connected with current international affairs.

These talks were attended on the Algerian side by:

Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the President's Office; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance; Mohamed Baerkane, deputy minister attached to the Foreign Ministry in charge of cooperation;Abdelkader Benkaci, head of the International Affairs and Cooperation Department at the President's Office; Benchikh Lafgoun, Algerian ambassador to Guinea Bissua; and Hamid Bourki, director of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Guinean side they were attended by:

Manuel dos Santos, candidate member of the Politburo, minister of social development; Julio Semedo, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jose Pereira, member of the Central Committee and minister of the interior; Alfredo Cabral, Guinean ambassador to Algiers; and Lansana Toure, head of the African and Asian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

The talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of great understanding, friendship, and cordiality, in the spirit of the traditional ties of fraternity and cooperation which united the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Algeria.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira took this opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the various aspects of bilateral cooperation and congratulated each other on the quality and development of trade between Guinea-Bissau and Algeria.

They agreed to spare no effort and to do all they can to further strengthen relations between the two countries to bring them to a level of development in keeping with their peoples' aspirations and the objectives and lines of action laid down by the OAU charter.

They also reaffirmed their desire to give an ever broader dimension to Algerian-Guinean relations in all spheres in keeping with the two peoples' potential and interests.

They also agreed to step up contacts at all levels to maintain and strengthen the good atmosphere which prevails in Algerian-Guinean relations which are based on fraternal consultation, understanding, and friendship.

OAU: A Preferred Framework for Consultation

Discussing the major current international political and economic issues, the two heads of state discussed the crisis and tension which prevails in several regions of the world and paid special attention to the problems facing Africa.

In this context they reaffirmed their determination to safeguard and strengthen the OAU, the preferred and irreplaceable framework for consultations aimed at safeguarding peace and security in Africa to enable it to fully accomplish its mission to complete the continent's liberation and consolidate its development.

The two presidents therefore reaffirmed their common desire to work to find peaceful solutions to African problems.

Examining the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state reaffirmed their active solidarity and their wholehearted support for their Namibian and South African brothers under the leadership of SWAPO and the NAC, their respective liberation movements, and for the frontline countries which are the victims of repeated aggressions and attempts at destabilization.

They took this opportunity to reaffirm that the establishment of a lasting peace in the region cannot be guaranteed unless Namibia gains independence through full and immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. For instance they condemned the racist Pretoria regime's establishment of a so-called "interim government" in Namibia, in violation of the UN and OAU resolutions, and the attempts and intimidation and aggressions against countries in the region.

The two presidents also expressed their deep concern at the enforced transfers and the massacres which the black population of South Africa are suffering and they paid tribute to their valiant resistance under the ANC's leadership in the struggle to obtain their rights.

In order to eradicate apartheid and build in South Africa a democratic and free society guaranteeing fundamental human rights and rapid independence for Namibia and an end to all kinds of attackson the security and stability of the states in the region, the two heads of state launched an urgent appeal to the international community with a view to the real implementation as quickly as possible of the UN and OAU resolutions on South Africa and Namibia.

Turning to the Chadian question, the two presidents expressed their concern at the continuation of the conflict and reaffirmed the principles and conditions likely to promote the restoration of a lasting peace in Chad, especially national reconciliation, the cessation of all forms of foreign interference, and respect for Chad's national unity, independence, and territorial integrity.

With regard to the situation in northwest Africa, the two heads of state expressed their anxiety at the persistence of the conflict in the West Sahara. They reaffirmed their conviction that only implementation of resolution AHG 104 of the 19th OAU summit and resolution 40-50 of the United Nations can guarantee a just and lasting solution to the West Sahara problem. In this connection they support the efforts made by the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general to implement the said resolutions to bring about a cease-fire aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a peaceful and just referendum with a view to self-determination for the West Saharan people — a referendum without any administrative or military constraint under the auspices of the OAU and United Nations.

The two presidents also paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. On this subject they reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Palestinian people's struggle and recalled that the establishment of a just and lasting peace requires the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. These are their right to return home and to build an independent and sovereign state, and the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. In this connection they recalled that peace in the region can only be established in the framework of a comprehensive solution under the auspices of a UN conference, with real participation by the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The two heads of state also condemned the attacks on Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Toward a New World Economic Order

Examining the Iraq-Iran conflict, the two presidents expressed their acute anxiety at the scale of this conflict between Iran and Iraq and the considerable damage it is causing the two countries and their peoples. They launched an urgent appeal to the two sides to end this fratricidal war and peacefully settle their differences in their two peoples' higher interest.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed the great importance they attach to the Nonaligned Movement's ideals, principles, and objectives, and expressed their conviction that nonalignment still guarantees more than ever the independence of the nonaligned countries whose proposals and initiatives make major contributions to the promotion of fair international cooperation and the establishment of real peace in the world. With regard to the international economic situation, the two heads of state condemned the inequalities of the current international situation characterized mainly by the increase in protectionism and the obstacles to global negotiations used by the developed countries. In this connection they reaffirmed their concern at the Third World countries' growing debt which is made worse by international monetary chaos and they stressed the need to establish a fruitful dialogue among the northern and southern countries with a view to introducing a new just and equitable international economic order. The two presidents also welcomed the qualitative improvement in south-south cooperation and called for it to be extended as an expression of the natural solidarity among the developing countries and as a means of promoting their interests.

Reaffirming the importance they attach to the 21st OAU summit decisions, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that the strengthening of inter-African economic relations, the expansion of south-south cooperation, and economic complementarity among the African peoples are all trump cards for safeguarding the specific interests of the African countries on the one hand and the Third World countries on the other.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira also promised to spare no effort to ensure that the special UN session on Africa's critical economic situation, which is due to be held in May 1986, meets with a success which lives up to the African peoples' hopes. They also agreed to continue their consultations with a view to holding an international conference on the African debt.

At the end of President Joao Bernardo Vieira's official visit to Algeria, the Guinean and Algerian heads of state expressed their great satisfaction with the consultations carried out in the meetings between the two delegations.

On behalf of the delegation accompanying him and on his own account, President Joao Bernardo Vieira expressed his warmest thanks to President Chadli Bendjedid and to the Algerian Government and people for the warm and fraternal welcome they were given throughout their visit to Algeria.

The two presidents said that this visit, which reflects the strong ties of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation between the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Algeria, contributed to strengthening and consolidating international solidarity.

President Joao Bernardo Vieira invited President Chadli Bendjedid to make an official visit to Guinea-Bissau and that invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

LIBYA

Gorbachev Reply Received; Jallud To Visit Moscow

NC200559 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a personal message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in reply to the message that the brother leader of the revolution sent him during the second half of April. Accordingly, a high-level Libyan delegation led by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud will go to Moscow in the next few days.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Syria's Al-Asad

LD192014 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 11, May 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a reply cable from President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria thanking him for his greetings on the holy month of Ramadan.

Iran's Basij Commander Arrives in Tripoli

LD200355 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Rahmani, commander of the mobilization [Basij] of the general forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

He renewed the support of the Iranian people and Government for the Libyan Arab people in their firm confrontation with the fierce U.S. imperialist attack that was aimed at harming Arab and Islamic dignity.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on S. African Raids

LD200850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 May 86

["A Statement From the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 20 May (JANA) — The aircraft of the abominable racist regime of South Africa have carried out barbaric raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana seeking to strike at the centers of the African National Congress [AND] which is waging an armed struggle for the liberation of South Africa from the occupation of the racist white minority regime.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, which has been following this terrorist escalation by the racist South African regime against the African peoples, wishes to affirm the following:

1. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah denounces this aggression as an act of terrorism exercised by the abominable racist regime in South Africa against the peoples of the entire African Continent.

2. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah declares its stand on the side of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana and affirms its support for and stand by the people of South Africa, the ANC, and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] against this aggression. It also reiterates its support for the Frontline States in their struggle against the racist regime in South Africa.

3. This barbaric aggression affirms that the abominable racist regime in South Africa and usurpant racist regime in Palestine were the natural secretion of white colonialism.

4. The logic of the imperialist powers brands the attitude of the Libyan people in support of the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, the ANC, and SWAPO as an act of terrorism, while at the same time bestowing a character of legitimacy of the official state terrorism exercised by the racist minority regime in South Africa and the usurpant racist entity in Palestine, supported and endorsed by the imperialist countries and the United States, and mobilizing all political, economic, military, and information capabilities to camouflage and justify it.

5. In accordance with their logic which is based on the distortion of facts, the imperialist countries and terrorist America consider the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa to be terroristic peoples for no reason other than they are carrying arms and fighting to seize their rights and liberate their lands from the colonialist racist regime in South Africa and the usurpant Zionist entity in Palestine.

The alliance of the Arab nation and the African peoples against these two racist regimes is the only way to bring about their material liquidation. The proclamation of 1986 as the year for the liberation of South Africa from the abominable racist regime has become, in the light of today's events, more essential than at any time past.

In view of this, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while affirming its true stands, believes that the reply to this act of terrorism demands an escalation of the armed struggle and the mobilization of the peoples of Africa for this purpose. It is ready to shoulder its revolutionary responsibilities which are dictated upon it by this decisive stage in the history of the struggle of the Arab nation and the African peoples against regimes in South Africa and occupied Palestine until the aggression is defeated and the terrorism of the United States and the imperialist countries which have been imposed on the Arab countries, the African peoples, and the world peoples is routed.

JANA Says U.S. 'Foiled' Egyptian Aid Against Attack

LD200830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 May (JANA) — The Egyptian Government newspaper *AL-AHRAM* has claimed that a Libyan attempt to hijack an F-16 bomber by bribing its Egyptian pilot has been foiled.

A press source pointed out in connection with this claim that an Egyptian revolutionary pilot embarked upon a bold attempt in response to the calls to participate in the glorious battle against the 10th crusade led by the United States, but the U.S. agents within the Egyptian regime foiled this brave attempt and prevented the said pilot from participating in the battle with his F-16 plane and arrested him.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on this saying that the Egyptian and Arab revolutionary officers and men should not be dissuaded by such traitorous acts by the agents from continuing the constant struggle and they should direct their weapons against the agent regimes which prevent them from taking part in the holy battle.

MAURITANIA

President Ould Taya Receives France's Guy Penne

AB181114 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya received in audience yesterday Mr Guy Penne, the special adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs, who brought a message from President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr Guy Penne did not disclose the contents of this message but stated at the end of the audience that he discussed the situation in Africa, and particularly in the North African subregion with Col Ould Taya. He also recalled the excellent ties between the French and Mauritanian presidents.

Mr Guy Penne, who arrived in our country on Friday evening, left Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for Bamako, the second leg of his African tour that will also bring him to Niger and Cameroon.

Iraqi Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation

AB191008 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolutionart Command Council of the Iraqi Revolution, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday at the head of an important delegation for a 3-day official visit.

On arrival, Mr Ibrahim said that there were privileged relations between Iraq and our country. He added that the Iraqi aid to Mauritania would have increased if the Iraq-Iran war had not broken out. He also said that this aid will increase as soon as the war ends.

Mr Ibrahim held his first face-to-face meeting with Colonel Maaouyia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, the Mauritania head of state who later hosted a dinner in his honor [words indistinct]. The discussions between the two leaders was centered on the recent developments in the Arab world, the Gulf war and on the Arab nation. It should be recalled that Mr Ibrahim is the second Iraqi official to pay an official visit to an African country. The Iraqi foreign minister has also begun an official visit to [words indistinct].

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Egyptian Envoy Discuss Relations

NC191810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 19 May (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has emphasized that Sudan will never build relations with any country at the expense of its relations with Egypt. He added that Egypt would head the list of Sudan's foreign priorities as a sister state linked by history.

During his meeting today with Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, the Sudanese prime minister noted that his government is endeavoring to give momentum to the relations between the two countries in a practical and sound manner. He said that popular diplomacy will play a role in defining these relations so that they will not be affected by any future setbacks.

The Sudanese prime minister also said that he will soon make public his concept of what Sudanese-Egyptian relations should be. He expressed the hope that this concept would be in step with that of the Egyptians so that the two sides could agree on a unified concept regarding the future of their relations.

Reportage on SPLA-SPLM, National Alliance Talks

Statement Issued; 2d Meeting 26 June

EA191639 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The SPLM-SPLA delegation to the meeting of the joint liaison committee between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation [NANS], has issued a press

statement on the talks after they ended last Saturday, 17 May 1986 in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

According to the press statement, the main focus of the meeting was to hear a progress report presented by the NANS about the implementation of the prerequisite for the proposed national constitutional conference as stipulated in the Koka Dam declaration, signed last March between the two sides. In addition to that, the press statement said that the meeting was also intended to discuss the deferred points in the Koka Dam declaration and to assess prospects for the future course of collective endeavor by SPLM-SPLA and NANS to create a conductive atmosphere for convening the national constitutional conference.

The press statement emphasized that the Khartoum government was escalating the war by constant military provocations of the SPLM-SPLA, meanwhile at the same time wildly publicizing its supposed keenness about the Koka Dam declaration and the proposed national constitutional conference. The provocation, the statement said, the SPLM-SPLA has succeeded in warding off and will continue to do so. For the creation of a conducive atmosphere leading to the national constitutional conference, the press statement pointed out, the regime in Khartoum had to put an end to its militarist policies and strength of confrontation [sentence as heard]. In this connection, the statement called on all peace-loving forces in Sudan to deepen the political dialogue initiated by the SPLM-SPLA and the NANS in order to pave the way for peaceful solution of national problems.

The press statement concluded that the SPLM-SPLA delegation had agreed that the second preliminary meeting of the liaison committee would be held on 26 June 1986 in Addis Ababa.

SUNA Sets Talks Resumption 12 June

JN191816 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 19, (SUNA) — Delegations from the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) have fixed next June 12 as the date for resuming dialogue to set up preparatory steps for the constitutional conference.

Deputy Chairman of the NASC Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Hasan said that [the] NASC delegation which ran dialogue with the SPLM on the constitutional conference has returned here yesterday (Monday) from Addis Ababa.

The returning NASC delegation will communicate to its general secretariat the outcome of its talks with the SPLM in its meeting scheduled here tomorrow, (Tuesday), Hasan added.

He further affirmed the NASC and SPLM abide by the Koka Dam announcement signed last March by the two sides.

The NASC had left here for Addis Ababa [Ethiopia] current May 7 and held talks with the SPLM concerning the preparations for holding the constitutional conference in which Sudan's major political issues ought to be tackled.

Radio SPLA: Government Helicopter Downed, Rumbek Held

EA191512 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has announced that SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion shot down an enemy helicopter yesterday, 18 May 1986, at exactly 1030 in the morning. The helicopter was attempting to fly into Rumbek vitally needed supplies for the besieged government troops in Rumbek when it was brought down.

The spokesman said that the enemy's claims and jubilation over its imagined capture of Rumbek reflected mere wishful thinking which had nothing to do with concrete reality. According to the spokesman, what had happened in Rumbek was that SPLA forces had executed a tactical move that resulted in a large enemy force being placed in a tight quarantine. When the enemy's rapidly dwindling food supplies, which it had brought from Wau, finally ran out, another force similar in size would have to be dispatched to the rescue, the spokesman said. The spokesman concluded by saying that the SPLA had confined the enemy force into an area from which they would have to run away again since all land and air routes leading to Rumbek had been blocked.

In a related development, Major Thuon Arok, member of SPLA High Command and SPLA deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, has sent a congratulatory message to SPLA commanders in Bahr al-Ghazal, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot and Major Bona Abang Dhol on the downing of the enemy helicopter. In this message, Maj Arok praised the action which, he said, was a practical reply by SPLA to massive foreign military intervention in the war in favor of the Khartoum system and an outright refutation of the lies being broadcast over Radio Juba. It is to be recalled that soon after Khartoum's former defense minister, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, claimed that he had Rumbek under his full control, Maj Arok promptly responded by challenging that blatant lie.

BENIN

President Expresses Sympathy With Frontline States

AB192114 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] The People's Republic of Benin has reacted to the savage aggression of Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Immediately following this fresh hideous act of apartheid, President Mathieu Kerekou sent three messages to the states concerned expressing the extreme indignation of the Beninese people (?following this fresh) aggression. Here is the message addressed to President Quett Masire of Botswana:

Mr President and dear brother, we have been particularly indignant on hearing the news of the armed aggression perpetrated by the forces of the racist and fascist Pretoria regime against the peaceful people of Botswana. We vigorously condemn this cowardly and criminal aggression, which is the most glaring proof of the barbarity and violence that have always characterized the inhuman apartheid regime, which is in desperate straits.

On behalf of the Beninese people, their vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], their National Executive Council and on my own behalf, I wish to assure you of our firm and unflinching support and our sympathy. Please receive our warm and fraternal greetings.

[Signed] Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, Chairman of the National Executive Council.

Kerekou Receives Message From Nigeria's Babangida

AB171837 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Benin was received in audience this afternoon by the president of the Republic. The Nigerian diplomat, His Excellency Oladugbewo Adefemiwa delivered a message to the head of state from Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. After the audience, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, responded to questions from the press.

[Begin recording] [Oladugbewo] I went to see the president to deliver to him a message from General Babangida.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us something about the contents of the message?

[Oladugbewo] [illegible] know that it is usual for the heads of state of (?our two countries) to examine our common problems, and problems of the subregion. Concerning the content of the message, normally such messages are (?private), therefore I cannot state the nature of the content.

[Reporter] On subregional issues, you are aware that Benin and Nigeria belong to ECOWAS and the Niger River Basin Development Authority, for instance. What is the stand of the two countries on these institutions?

[Oladugbewo] At present there is no contradiction in the stand of Nigeria and Benin. For example, earlier on at the meeting we discussed the fact that Nigeria and Benin [words indistinct] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

French Communist Party, CNR Delegations Begin Talks

AB172153 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] A meeting between a delegation of the CNR and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] was held this afternoon at the conference room of the Quartermaster's Office. The PCF delegation included Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee, and a deputy at the National Assembly, and Roger Pulmann, official in charge of the Africa Department in the PCF. Speaking on behalf of the CNR, Comrade Captain (Yeboyensa) conveyed to the French side the greetings of the CNR and the Burkinabe people, before defining the framework in which the meeting was being held:

[Begin (Yeboyensa) recording] This meeting, which is the first of its kind between the PCF and the CNR, will enable an exchange of ideas on our respective experiences and will contribute, we are convinced, to understanding each other better on many issues. May our talks enable us to strengthen further the ties between the PCF and the CNR. [end recording]

Speaking on his part, Maxime Gremetz expressed the PCF's pleasure with the invitation which the comrade president of the Republic extended to visit Burkina Faso in order to enable the PCF to learn more about the Burkinabe realities through discussions and on-the-spot examinations. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Gremetz recording] The ties existing between our party and your CNR are ties of friendship and of brotherhood even though we do not always share the same opinions. This is subject to discussion and this is what we are going to do together. In any case, we can affirm that these ties of friendship and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of the society are unshakeable. We are convinced, at the end of our discussions, that these ties will be strengthened. This is our hope. It is in the mutual interest of our two parties and our two peoples. [end recording]

Sankara Receives Gremetz

AB182112 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso this morning received in audience Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] and National Assembly

deputy. Following the audience, the PCF official spoke to journalists about the highlights of his discussions with the comrade president:

[Begin recording] [Gremetz] We had the opportunity to discuss a series of matters concerning the situation facing your country today, its development objectives, the success achieved, current problems, and issues of cooperation, particularly international cooperation. Of course, we also discussed at length the situation in France, with the right's return to power and its possible consequences at domestic and international levels. We also discussed the action of the PCF. In addition, the president stressed the desire to rally all the revolution forces of your country in order to pursue and consolidate the process embarked upon, in a very difficult regional and international context. These were the issues we discussed. For my part, I expressed to him our hope and our wish that this unity — a unity in diversity — of all our forces be achieved as soon as possible in the interest of the objectives of the revolution.

[Unidentified correspondent] During your visit to our country you had the opportunity to meet members of the CNR. What is the state of relations between the CNR and the PCF?

[Gremetz] Well, our relations are those of friendship and in particular of active solidarity, a solidarity which was demonstrated yesterday and is being demonstrated again today with the same vigor. When I say solidarity and friendship, I mean that we share a common desire. We met with a delegation of the CNR, we exchanged views, and we continued this exchange of views with President Sankara. It is clear that at the end of our visit I am convinced and I can now affirm confidently that the friendly relations and cooperation between the PCF and the CNR will be consolidated and stimulated. [End recording]

GHANA

Government Condemns RSA Raids on Frontline States

AB191844 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Government of Ghana has condemned the racist South African raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. An official statement in Accra this afternoon described the raids as unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression. It considers them abhorrent, particularly in view of the fact that they have been carried out at a time whe the Commonwealth group of eminent personalities is in southern Africa in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the situation in apartheid South Africa. The statement said the raids showed the utter contempt and disregard with which the Botha regime views this peace initiative. It said there is no doubt that the motive behind this barbaric act is to frustrate the peace efforts of the Commonwealth group in order to entrench the obnoxious apartheid and colonial system in the region. By this act South Africa has also confirmed its determination to continue its policy of destabilizing the sovereign and peace-loving countries in the region.

The statement reaffirmed the Government of Ghana's total commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and called on all peace-loving states to rally round the Frontline States and the African National Congress to fight for the complete eradication of apartheid and colonialism from Africa.

RSA, U.S. Raids, Israel Linked

AB191652 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Kofi Ameko commentary]

[Text] At a time when a delegation of Commonwealth statesmen has been visiting the Frontline States and South Africa to lessen the bloodshed in the liberation struggle of the majority African population, the piratical apartheid forces have launched raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. This demonstrates scant respect for the mediation role of such an august organization as the Commonwealth. The next logical thing therefore is for the team to pack up and leave South Africa immediately. The raids also followed closely on the heels the visit of the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Ghandi, the current chairman of the nonaligned nations, to the Frontline States, also in pursuit of dismantling the apartheid system.

By violating the territories of the three independent African states, P.W. Botha and his racist clique have shown that they are not in the mood of tolerating any outside influence in bringing about a just solution of the volatile situation in South Africa.

It will be recalled that recently the United States launched similar terrorist attacks against Libya and, together with Israel, is making threats against Syria. It is apparent that apartheid South Africa, the United States, and Israel are all hand-in-glove in their aggression against countries of the Third World. The raids indicate that the military in South Africa have in effect vetoed the current debates within the white ruling circles on whether there should be a dismantling of apartheid. The raids, coming so soon after the U.S. bombing of Libya, should be blamed on the United States, because the South Africans will seek to justify their attacks by citing the U.S. raids on Libya. Indeed, Radio South Africa, in a commentary soon after the U.S. attack on Libya, said that action justifies any South African attack on other countries to prevent what it called terrorism. So today's raid on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana should not surprise anyone.

The South African action also reinforces its sinister links with Israel, if only because of the similarity between today's action and actions taken by Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Arab states supporting it. We are referring here to the recent Israeli bombing of the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, the air raids against Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, where a nuclear reactor plant was destroyed, the actual invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and the much earlier Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, in which Israel was the aggressor. We knew beforehand that Israel has been giving security advice to South Africa about how to divide and weaken the Frontline States. Today's action therefore confirms the link between South Africa, Israel, and the United States in their bid to keep Africa oppressed.

The OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations Organization, indeed the entire world community must take a firm stand against the United States and its piratical accomplices for creating and escalating hotbeds of conflict in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Africa has permitted outsiders to divide it for too long, thus keeping it weak; hence such insulting raids from South Africa.

Joint Commission Session With Guinea Begins

AB191435 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Ghana-Guinea Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation opened in Accra this morning. Addressing the session, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, said there is the need for African countries and others in the Third World to close their ranks on all fronts — policies that will further enhance their political independence and economic strength. Dr Asamoah noted that attempts being made by the Third World countries to improve their economic performance will never win the total and unqualified support of imperialism. He recalled the experience of Guinea in 1958 which, he said, brought home to newly independent states the havoc that imperialism could wreak. He stressed that this is being repeated in other Third World countries in the form of destabilization, economic blackmail, and state terrorism.

The secretary was particularly pleased that Ghana and Guinea have been able to reestablish contacts within the framework of the Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation, which had unfortunately been dormant since 1980. He said the success of the current meeting will depend on the ability of both sides to critically appraise the past achievements of the joint commission in order to chart a more effective course for the future.

Replying, the leader of the 7-member Guinea delegation, Mr Edouard Benjamin, said Guinea has embarked on an economic, financial, and human recovery program which has unfortunately been to the detriment of relations with the other friendly countries. He remarked that Ghana seems to be making good progress with its recovery and hoped the commission would exchange views on their respective experiences. Mr Benjamin, who is also minister for planning and international cooperation, said the commission would take stock of the past cooperation and assess its strength and weakness. This will help identify new areas of cooperation.

Mr Benjamin added that Guinea is ready to welcome Ghanaian investors for their benefit and the development of that state. The meeting will end on Thursday [22 May].

LIBERIA

Paper Head Notes 'Crisis of Confidence' in Country

AB171920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The managing director of the Liberian Observer Corporation, Mr Kenneth Y. Best, has observed that there is a serious crisis of confidence facing the country both at home and abroad because of what he called the lack of commitment on the part of government for the Constitution of 1986.

Mr Best was speaking recently in Crozierville during the 121st anniversary of the founding of the township of Crozierville. He said this lack of commitment to the new Constitution has provoked a crisis of confidence, demoralizing the people and creating a state of tension and uncertainty in the country. Mr Best noted that these problems were sparked off when the chairman of the dissolved Special Elections Commission, Secom, admitted that there were many irregularities in the 15 October 1985 elections, and did nothing to investigate them but instead went on to declare who won and who lost the elections.

Some of the problems created by the lack of commitment to the new Constitution which guarantees freedom of expression and of the press, according to Mr Best, are the refusal by local printers to print independent newspapers which, he said, no one in government seems to care about, and the tendency by authorities to frequently summon, reprimand, and threaten newspaper editors because they have published both sides of a story. He also named another problem as the insistence by government officials that decrees and ordinances handed down by the former military government are still in force, despite the new Constitution under which the country is now governed.

Mr Best then urged the citizens of Crozierville to follow the footsteps of their forefathers who established the township in 1865, and referred to them as hardworking, ingenious, and self-reliant. He also called on Liberians throughout the country to begin to develop small agricultural industries so as to reduce the country's dependence on foreign imports.

Trial of Johnson-Sirleaf Adjourned to 20 May

AB191811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] The trial of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, charged with treason for her alleged involvement in the 12 November abortive coup attempt, got under way today at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia, with the prosecution requesting a change of venue.

After nearly 2 and 1/2 hours of argument the judge, Jesse Banks, called for an adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was arrested and detained last year, immediately following the 12 November abortive invasion but was not indicted until 2 April this year.

MALI

President Traore Receives Mitterrand's Message

AB181623 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic today at 1000 received Guy Penne, French presidential adviser for African affairs. Guy Penne delivered a message from President Francois Mitterrand to the head of state. Their discussions focused on the relations of

friendship and the mutual multifaceted cooperation between France and Mali, as well as ways of consolidating this cooperation. Following the audience, Guy Penne spoke to our reporter, Oumar Toure:

[Begin Penne recording] I delivered a written message from the president of the French Republic. You know that the two heads of state will meet very soon during trips and at the French-African international conferences. There are relations of friendship between the two heads of state, and my visit here is another demonstration of this friendship. As you are aware, my job as French presidential adviser for African affairs is in particular to maintain contact between the president of the French Republic and the African heads of state. I am currently on an African tour. This afternoon I will leave for Niger where I will meet with President Kountche. Finally, I will be in Cameroon where I will attend Cameroon's National Day celebrations and meet with President Biya. [end recording]

AFP: UDPM, USSR's CPSU Sign Cooperation Agreement

AB162148 Paris AFP in French 2004 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bamako, 16 May (AFP) — The Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM, sole party) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today in Bamako signed a 2-year agreement on cooperation in the fields of exchange of delegations and information as well as the training of cadres.

The agreement was signed by Sekou Minandiou Traore, UDPM external relations secretary, and Yevgeniy Nersesov, USSR ambassador to Mali.

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Malian, Beninese Envoys

AB161625 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received in audience Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Edouard Zodehougan, Beninese minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of interior, security, and territorial administration, representing the Beninese minister of foreign affairs. After the audience, The Malian minister explained to the press the purpose of their discussions with the head of state. Their discussions took place in the presence of Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Beye] In the first place, on behalf of my Beninese counterpart, I would like to thank the Niger head of state for having been able to receive us soon after our arrival in Niger, a meeting at which he expressed his respect for our heads of state, his brothers, Presidents Mathieu Kerekou and Moussa Traore.

As you can see, it is a joint mission. We have been sent here by our respective heads of state to come and discuss with the Niger head of state issues of common interest to us and which fall within the framework of the policy of good-neighborliness [words indistinct]. This is the essential purpose of our mission.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you give us details of the issues?

[Beye] [Words indistinct] but as you know, Niger and Mali are landlocked countries. Benin is a coastal country which has a port which is becoming more and more active and it is possible for Niger and Mali to benefit from the readiness of the Beninese authorities to allow our countries to make use of the Cotonou port. This is one of the issues to be discussed among others.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, is there any development in the relations between Mali and Burkina Faso?

[Beye] As you know, since the unfortunate December conflict, and thanks to the call for brotherhood by the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] heads of state, our relations have been normalized. They have become what they should be — fraternal relations which must transcend the border issues of all landlocked countries. Niger, for example, is forced to maintain good relations with its neighbors for the same reason. And it is in this spirit that we are now working.

Concerning the documents which are now before the International Court of Justice, we are also discussing it at the bilateral level within the same spirit of brotherhood in order to think primarily of the future of our people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, recently, the Malian and Burkinabe interior ministers met in Algiers. Will you please brief us on the outcome of this meeting?

[Beye] This is a confirmation of what I have just said. It is therefore proof that the discussions are being held on an equal basis at the bilateral level with the intervention of a brotherly country — Algeria — which has accepted to help us to continue with the discussions. It is an issue which requires several meetings, and the recent Algiers meeting was one of the stages.

Reportage on Visit of France's Guy Penne

Arrives 18 May

AB191313 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, arrived in Niamey late yesterday afternoon from Bamako. He was met on arrival at the airport by Sani Bako, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by Claude Soubeste, the French ambassador to Niger. After Niamey, Mr Penne will leave for Cameroon (?tomorrow).

Delivers Message to Kountche
AB191751 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, received in audience this morning Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, who has been paying a working visit to some African countries. Their discussions took place in the presence of French ambassador to Niger Claude Soubeste. After the audience Mr Penne explained to the press the topics of his discussions with the head of state.

[Begin Recording][Penne] I have (?begun a tour) of Africa which has taken me successively to Mauritania, Mali, and today to Niger. Tomorrow I will be in Cameroon. In my capacity as the French president's adviser on African affairs it is my duty to maintain contact between the president of the French Republic and his African counterparts. I delivered to President Kountche a written message from President Mitterrand.

[Unidentified correspondent] Next month in Paris the OAU is holding an international meeting on compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa. Within the framework of this important meeting what is France's message to its European partners concerning (?the position to be adopted against Pretoria)?

[Penne] Well, it is a problem well known to us, and one that France is following with particular attention. What I would say is simply that Paris has been selected as a capital to host the conference, perhaps because of France's views on the issue, or for other reasons [Passage indistinct][end recording]

NIGERIA

Government, Police To Reinforce Airport Security
AB192140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Nigerian Police will establish a command headquarters at Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Ikeja, while police offices will be set up at other airports in the country as part of efforts to ensure security. This decision was taken at a meeting today between the minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jerry Useni, and top police officers, representatives of the Nigerian Airport Authority, and airport managers. Existing police commands at some of the airports are to be absorbed into the new command. The meeting agreed that the Nigerian Airport Authority should provide office and residential accomodation for the police. The minister told the Nigerian Airport Authority to strive for more revenue and cut down on its overhead expenditure to make money available for the maintenance of facilities at the airports.

SENEGAL

Kampuchea's Khieu Samphan Arrives for Visit
AB171249 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 May (AFP) — Kieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, arrived Friday in Dakar from Burkina Faso.

Kieu Samphan, who is undertaking an African tour, cancelled a scheduled visit to Ghana, it can be recalled. He is expected to be received Saturday by Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahima Fall.

Kieu Samphan will stay in Dakar until Tuesday before continuing his tour to Liberia and Guinea.

SIERRA LEONE

Two Government Officials Banned From Elections
AB192211 Paris AFP in French 2135 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Freetown, 19 May (AFP) — Two government officials, a minister of state, and a former head of the civil service, who were both candidates, have been banned by the All-People's Congress (APC, the party in power) from participating in the 30 May general elections.

In a communique published today, the APC secretary announced that Ibrahim Sorie, minister of state for commerce, and Abdul Karim, former head of the civil service are accused of being "mainly responsible" for the clashes at Kambia (176 km from the capital) which severely injured 150 people last week.

2d Vice President Urges Adherence to Election Rules
AB191111 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Second Vice President A.B. Kamara has observed that the government's determination to restore public confidence in an electoral process has reflected on the compelling need for all aspirants to adhere to the election rules and regulations. Mr Kamara, who was addressing two separate political rallies at (Mange Bure) and the (Kabura Sai) in the Port Loko north constituency, noted that an overall view of the preparations for standing elections have [as heard] so far reestablished the need for every politician to forge and maintain a strong political link with his constituency. He reasured his people of his determination to carry out the devclopment objectives of his area and promised not to misplace the confidence (?placed) in him. He advised them to respect established authority and reminded them of the government's avowed policy to stamp out the wreckless destruction of life and property that characterized [words indistinct]. He advised aspirants to (?sustain) their supporters. Paramount Chief Bai (Inga Laminga Lompo) II and Mr Edward Bundu Kamara also commended the second vice president for his development efforts. Mr Kamara also made cash and food donations to the victims of the recent flood disaster in (Mange Bure).

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Angolans, Cubans Dead 14-16 May

AB191405 Paris AFP in French 1316 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, 19 May (AFP) — UNITA (armed opposition, supported by South Africa and the United States) announced today in Lisbon that it killed 102 Angolan and 7 Cuban soldiers during operations carried out in 2 Angolan provinces 14-16 May. According to a communique received at the AFP office, Jonas Savimbi's movement also asserted that it killed six government soldiers and downed a helicopter in the Zaire (north) and Bie (center-south) provinces. The communique also states that on Friday [16 May] UNITA captured Chinguar and Calucida (in Bie Province) and captured Kiende military post (in Zaire Province) on Thursday [15 May]. Sixteen guerrillas were killed and 25 others were wounded during these operations, the UNITA communique states in conclusion.

BOTSWANA

President's Office Issues Statement on Raid

MB191715 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The office of the president has released a statement in reaction to this morning's raid in Mogaditshane. Th statement reads: At 0630 today, helicopters of the South African Defense Force started firing at the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] barracks at Mogaditshane. There was a simultaneous attack by ground forces supported by the helicopters on a civilian housing complex in Mogaditshane. The BDF repelled the attack by engaging the helicopters with anti-aircraft fire. The helicopters then withdrew. One member of the BDF suffered a bullet wound during the attack. A housing complex which belongs to citizen of Botswana was extensively damaged and a lot of household effects destroyed. A citizen of Botswana who was on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and also taught at a night school in Mogaditshane was killed during the attack on the housing complex. The name of the deceased will not be released until his next-of-kin are informed.

A total of two other Botswana were shot and critically injured. They are Mr Goldlame Makoba and Mr Alexander Kika, both of Mmadinare. Mr Kika arrived in Mogoditshane from Mmadinare only yesterday.

The South African helicopters also dropped leaflets addressing the members of the BDF and the people of Botswana in general. The leaflets accused the Botswana government of supporting the ANC.

The government of Botswana strongly condemns this naked act of aggression against our country and the wanton murder of an innocent civilian and maiming of others. The attack was completely unprovoked and unwarranted. It was just another attempt to terrorize the people of Botswana and to impress a small element of misguided white South African racists. This wanton attack is typically treacherous. Like the attack on 14 June 1985, today's raid comes only a few days before Botswana officials were due to meet with their South African counterparts to discuss security matters. The meeting was due to be held on Friday, 23 May.

Botswana does not contribute and has never contributed to the violence in South Africa. Attacks on Botswana can therefore not contribute to the cessation of violence in South Africa. Those in South Africa who believe the fantasy that attacking Botswana will bring peace to South Africa have failed to grasp the reality of their situation.

The statement concludes: The action of the South African government contributed to a tremendous escalation of violence that is likely to culminate in a brutal and senseless confrontation.

Masire: 'Open Act of War'

MB201223 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has been addressing a pitso meeting in Kanye during which he attacked South Africa as an insatiable monster which thrives on the blood of innocent victims wherever they may be in southern Africa. The meeting at Kanye this morning marked the resumption of Dr Masire's tour of parts of the southern district which was temporarily stopped yesterday following the South African raid on a housing complex in Mogoditshane yesterday morning. One Botswana national was killed and three other people, including a member of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] were injured.

In a speech devoted to the South African raid, Dr Masire said South Africa was not satisfied with the killing of more than 1,600 black people within South Africa for which she bore direct and indirect responsibility. Dr Masire said that the conduct of the attack as well as the targets chosen made it obvious that the South African Government was bent on provoking a response from the Botswana Defence Force. This gives the lie to the leaflets that the South African Defense Froce were not looking for a war with BDF. The president categorically rejected the contents of the leaflets which were dropped by South African helicopters after the raid some of which [4-second break in transmission] African National Congress.

Dr Masire condemned the South African attack as a naked act of aggression against Botswana. He said Botswana Government had done nothing to warrant an attack by that country. He said the South African attack was never intended against so-called ANC positions, but that it was an open act of war against Botswana, aimed at Botswana citizens and at the Botswana Defense Force. Dr Masire said further that the SADF, South African Defense Force, having failed to contain resistance against its oppressive system of government within South Africa, was now seeking soft targets outside South Africa where it can catch people and governments of neighboring countries unaware. This attitude, said the president, was cowardly and murderous. He appealed to the South African Government to stop attacking Botswana and said force would not solve the problem of violence that was escalating in that country. Attacking Botswana to terrorize its people only to impress that fringe element of

misguided South African whites was an act of self-deception, said the president. Botswana does not and has never contributed to the violence in South Africa. An attack on Botswana would therefore not contribute to the suspension of violence in South Africa, he said.

Dr Masire appealed to the international community, especially to those countries with close relations with South Africa, to bring pressure to bear on that government to desist from its bloody task of violence. He called on Botswana to remain calm and face the new South African act of aggression with courage. The current bout of raids by South Africa on its neighbors was a symptom of desperation on its part. He expressed confidence that the end of the South African racist regime is near.

Chiepe, Zambia's Kaunda, ANC Spokesman on Raid
MB191818 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 19 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program presented by Chris Bickerton]

[Text] [Bickerton] The South Africans have launched their most far-flung raids on what they described as ANC targets in neighboring countries. They have hit the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. There have been deaths and an international outcry over the attacks. It is the first time Harare and Lusaka have been hit, but far from the first raid on Gaborone. In June last year, South Africa hit a suburb of the Botswana capital. A number of people were killed, but the Botswana Government denied that any of them were ANC terrorists. This time, the South Africans say they have attacked a terrorists' transit facility.

On the line, Julian Marshall asked Botswana's foreign minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, if that was the case.

[Begin recording] [Chiepe] No, definitely no. It was not. They attacked the BDF [Botswana Defense Force] base. Although they didn't hit buildings, they shot into open spaces and then they attacked a civilian complex. Somebody has built a number of dwelling apartments in a quandrangle arrangement and he rents out these premises, and this is where they hit. All the people who were hit — the dead person and the people who are in hospital — are neither ANC, nor refugees, nor terrorists. They are citizens of Botswana.

[Marshall] So, what are your immediate feelings about this, minister?

[Chiepe] That of shock and anger. I am appalled because there never is any justification, but this time it is even worse. One of the people in hospital who is a young man from the north of the country, some 400 km from here, he is in hospital with an injury to the buttock and hips. The man who has been killed is an employee of the agricultural ministry, a diagnostic assistant, and helps to teach at a local evening primary school on a voluntary basis. None of these can be regarded as terrorists or ANC or refugees. They are Botswana, all of them.

[Marshall] Minister, if it is as you are saying that none of these targets had any connection with the ANC, why do you think the South Africans carried out the attack?

[Chiepe] Well, I don't know, I don't know what they will tell the world. They will probably say they knew that terrorists, as they said in their pamphlets, they dropped some pamphlets to the effect that they were flushing out ANC gangsters, and none of these people are ANC gangsters, nor, in fact, are they any gangsters.

[Marshall] Have you been in touch with the South African Government about this?

[Chiepe] Not yet, we are going to protest. Incidentally, just as they did last year, June, we were in the middle of making arrangements for a meeting with them. They asked for it, and we asked what specific subjects they wanted to discuss so that we can choose our delegation accordingly, and as a result of that discussion, there was an agreement to have a meeting this week Friday. Then they come and do this, this morning. One wonders whether all this talk means anything to them.

[Marshall] Do you feel very powerless to do anything in a situation like this?

[Chiepe] Yes, and very angry. [end recording]

[Bickerton] Well, the South Africans seem to have picked an awkward time to launch the raids. The Eminent Persons Group known as the EPG set up by the Commonwealth to try and establish some kind of dialogue between South Africa and its neighbors is currently in South Africa. Meanwhile, President Kaunda of Zambia has been quick to react to the attack on an alleged operational center of the ANC near Lusaka. (Brian Withlake) asked President Kaunda what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] Two South African jets bombed a refugee camp and they destroyed what the UN refugee organizers call Block 13, Block 14, and Block 15.

[(Withlake)] Where about it this refugee camp?

[Kaunda] Just southwest of Lusaka.

[(Withlake)] You said that a number of blocks had been attacked. Does this mean that some people were killed or injured?

[Kaunda] Those who were at the place where the bombing took place first were between 8 and 11 injured, these were rushed to our hospital in Lusaka and one of these has since died.

[(Withlake)] Why do you think the South Africans made these attacks?

[Kaunda] Well, I think they are frightened by the progress which the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is achieving. That is how I see it.

[(Withlake)] Do you see these latest South African attacks as a deliberate escalaton of the military conflict, or is it something

alse which you hinted at, that the South Africans do not want the EPG to continue with their diplomatic negotiations?

[Kaunda] It is both those points, Brian. One, they don't want to see the EPG succeed because if it did, it will lead to the end of apartheid, and, on the other hand, they must escalate the armed confrontation between the people of South Africa and themselves, and between themselves and neighboring states [end recording]

[Bickerton] Lusaka is, of course, the headquarters of the ANC. On the line, Rick Wells asked ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina, how he reacted to ths morning's raid.

[Begin recording] [Sebina] It confirms our belief that the South African Government is a rogue elephant of the region and they can hardly ever see themselves solving the problems inside South Africa peacefully. So, to us, it is not a surprise because that is the normal, if one can call that normal, behavior or the expected behavior of the South African regime. It is a violent one. It is not only satisfied with the violence inside the country but it continues violating the independence and sovereignty of the independent countries that surround it.

[Wells] Could it not be said that such actions by the South African Government are a direct result of your inflexibility in terms of entering into some kind of dialogue or negotiations?

[Sebina] I don't think there is any question of flexibility or inflexibility on the side of the ANC, but I am saying it is the behavior that the South African Government has alwaysshown in the region, and, as far as the struggle inside South Africa is concerned, we have always said that apartheid cannot reform itself or dismantle itself without being dismantled by the overthrow of that regime. [end recording]

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Departs Following Visit

MB170509 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Ide Oumarou, left Lesotho this morning at the end of his official visit to Lesotho. He visited Lesotho at the invitation of His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II to familiarize himself with developments in Lesotho in the context of Lesotho's unique position as a sovereign state completely surrounded by another state. During his stay, the OAU secretary general had wide-ranging talks with the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, members of the Military Council and of the Council of Ministers. He also had an audience with his majesty the king. Last night the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr L.B. Monyake, hosted a cocktail in honor of the OAU chief. In a short speech, Mr Oumarou said he was pleased with the atmosphere of peace prevailing in the country and with the development progress being made.

MOZAMBIQUE

Council of Ministers Communique Condemns RSA Raids

MB191948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers in Maputo on 19 May]

[Text] The South African Government carried out aggression against the sovereign states of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on 19 May. The People's Republic of Mozambique condemns these criminal aggressions which run counter to the universally accepted norms of international law and the efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the prevailing serious conflicts in southern Africa, particularly at a time when important peace initiatives are being promoted by the international community.

2. [No No 1 as heard] Pretoria's persistence in its colonial occupation of Namibia, its aggression against and occupation of portions of Angolan territory, its promotion of armed banditry and terrorism, its defense of apartheid and its violation of international accords such as the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Accord have long shown the international community the exact source of violence, instability, and war in southern Africa. The aggressions of 19 May must be analysed in light of the systematic bellicose policy pursued by the South Africa Government against the southern African countries.

3. Depsite the international community's renewed condemnation of acts of aggression and their consequence of victims and material damage, it is necessary that effective and efficacious measures be taken in order to stop the escalation of violence and war.

4. In all Africa there is no country which has carried out so much aggression against other countries, and which has caused more casualties and destruction in other territories than South Africa. However, South Africa benefits from complicity and alliances with certain countries which permit South Africa to continue pursuing with impunity a policy which endangersinternational peace and security.

5. The People's Republic of Mozambique expresses its full solidarity with the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Zambia, and the Republic of Zimbabwe, whcih are African Frontline States, members of the SADCC, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

6. The People's Republic of Mozambique conveys its profound grief to the families of the victims.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 19 May 1986

AIM Commentary Terms Pretoria Raids 'Senseless'

LD200422 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] With regard to the South African attack on three southern African countries, the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, AIM, has stated that the Pretoria government has again mentioned external ANC bases, but Nkomati has proven that this argument has always been and remains unfounded. In a commentary on the South African attacks against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, the official Mozambican news agency said that from a military point of view, today's attacks were senseless, and added that in the last few months various leaders of the apartheid regime have (?confirmed) that the ANC is carrying out military training for its members inside South Africa. AIM added that Pieter Botha's government has shown that the only way for the West to join the fight against apartheid is to use every means of pressure available, and not through peace initiatives such as the one launched by the Commonwealth.

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Requests Meeting With P.W. Botha

MB181220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1010 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 19, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet has requested a meeting with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Cape Town to discuss "several aspects concerning the future" of the territory. The cabinet said in a statement in Windhoek today that the visit to Cape Town was related to an announcement by Mr Botha earlier this year that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 would be implemented on August 1 this year, provided firm and mutually-acceptable agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in Angola. The statement said the interview with Mr Botha was expected to be held on Wednesday. It gave no further details.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Raid Explanation, Reaction

All Planes, Men Reportedly Return

MB201011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — All SADF strike force members and aeroplanes had returned to their bases after the raid on ANC targets in Lusaka, Harare and Botswana, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today. The statement was made in reaction to an announcement by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in Harare last night that four "suspects" had been arrested by Zimbabwean security forces. Mr Mugabe had refused to elaborate.

Army Chief Provides Details

MB190834 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Interview with Chief of the Army General A.J. Liebenberg in Pretoria on the "Network" program by Kolie van Koller in Johannesburg — live]

[Text] [Begin video] [Van Koller] Today attention was focused on Defense Headquarters in Pretoria following the South African Army's attacks on ANC targets in Harare, Zimbabwe, Gaborone, Botswana, and Lusaka, Zambia. We spoke to the chief of the Army, General A.J. Liebenberg, on the implications of the attacks.

[Liebenberg] Naturally, I cannot comment on the political implications, but as far as military implications are concerned I think we have given the host countries, as well the terrorists themselves, two clear messages. The first is that the South African Government does not make idle threats, and the second is that the South African Army is in a position to root out the terrorist nests wherever they may be.

[Van Koller] General, can you give us very briefly an indication of the type of targets attacked and what you have achieved?

[Liebenberg] We attacked two targets in Zimbabwe and one in Gaborone. Of the two in Zimbabwe, the first was an operational center in the city housed on the second floor of a two-storied building. This target was attacked about midnight last night and destroyed. The building was extensively damaged. The second target was in a suburb, a residential area of Harare. It was a house which was used as a transit base for terrorists on the way to South Africa. At this transit base there was some resistance but the terrorists were neutralized and the base was also totally destroyed. The third target, in Botswana, is just outside Gabarone. This target is actually three complexes in a hostel-type building in U-formation. Here the terrorists were neutralized, and, because we were afraid of innocent citizens getting hurt, these complexes were not destroyed.

[Van Koller] The question of the Lusaka attack, General. Lusaka was also attacked by the Air Force.

[Liebenberg] The Lusaka attack was a purely air force operation and I will not comment on that, but my colleague, the chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General Earp has at this stage nothing further to add to what he said at a press conference earlier this morning.

[Van Koller] General, on what grounds did you decide to attack the targets last night and early this morning?

[Liebenberg] I think in the first place we should take into account the continued terrorist acts during the past several months — if we think back at the end of last year, we had the landmine incidents on the northern Transvaal border followed thereafter by further landmine incidents along the northwestern Transvaal border and the landmine incidents in the eastern Transvaal, followed by the landmine incident last week where two terrorists blew themselves to pieces, and then the arms cache found this

weekend on the west Rand. We must accept that weaponry such as landmines and the types of weapons found in the caches all come through our neighboring states, and we have evidence that the facilities that we attacked last night and this morning are really instrumental in organizing the use of that type of weaponry in our country as well as organizing terrorist acts in South Africa from outside.

[Van Koller] In the past, the South African Army was accused of hitting civilian targets in operations such as this. Did you make sure this time that you did not hit civilian targets?

[Liebenberg] I am very happy that you asked that question. You know, the terrorist of today no longer offers a pure, traditional military target. Actually, that is part of their strategy. They no longer live at a base in the bush, which one can attack by pure military methods. They now live in the urban areas, wherever possible in ordinary residential areas, as was the case in Harare, and also if possible have an office or apartment in an apartment complex or office complex. We have had several examples of this, the ones in Maputo, the one in Harare now, and we also found the same in Gaborone at the end of last year. As a result, I am able to assure you as well as the viewers that during our planning, our preparation, and the execution of the operation, we take every possible precaution not to harm innocent civilians. Of course, because of the type of target, it is sometimes unavoidable that innocent persons are injured. But I would like to assure you that we do whatever is possible. The last operation serves as an example. We destroyed the two facilities which we could. In the one case where there was a danger of harming the neighbors in the complex in Gaborone — or, rather, just outside Gaborone — we actually used loudhailers to warn the local pupulation as well as the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] military base that they remain out of sight, that we were not acting against them but against the ANC. In the case of the BDF, they refused to comply. They fired at our forces, and naturally we had to answer that fire.

Security Police Chief on Arms Caches

MB190849 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Interview with Security Police Chief Johan van der Merwe, in Pretoria, by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program, introduced jointly with Ruda Landman in Johannesburg — live]

[Excerpts] [Robinson] South Africa dominated international news tonight, following the SADF raids on Lusaka, Gaborone, and Harare. In general, South Africa has been condemned, but official spokesmen here have maintained that the country was forced to undertake the raids in the interests of its security and the safety of its own people.

[Landman] Freek Robinson talks to the chief of the security police, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe.

[Robinson] Brig van der Merwe is on the microwave link from Pretoria. Brigadier, about the arms cache found at the weekend on the west Rand: How does it tie in with the struggle by the ANC? That is, if one can link it ot the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] A revolutionary organization like the ANC depends on an infrastructure for all its logistical support. The ANC does not have such an infrastructure inside South Africa and therefore it is forced to use clandestine methods to bring in the weapons and explosives needed. These are then placed at appropriate places, from where they are available for use by terrorists infiltrating the country.

[Robinson] So, in other words, you are specifically linking this arms cache to the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] Definitely. Apart from the fact that the kind of weapons and explosives clearly indicate they are the usual kind used by the ANC, we also have information that these weapons were brought into the country by the ANC for particular activities.

[Robinson] Could you be more specific about these particular activities?

[Van der Merwe] At the moment we are faced by an intensive revolutionary onslaught. It is multidimensional, and terrorism forms a very important aspect. We are aware that the ANC and certain radical organizations which support it plan to use every possible situation to intensify and broaden the present violence we are seeing. We know that the ANC and these radical organizations plan to intensify their activities on 16 June, the so-called Soweto Day. I certainly have no doubt that these weapons and explosives were brought into the coutnry for this purpose.

[Robinson] In other words, you are saying this is part of the escalation of the terrorist onslaught.

[Van der Merwe] Definitely.

[Robinson] Could you give us some background to support that?

[Van der Merwe] From 1 March 1985 to the present, the South African police have found 52 arms caches in the country. The latest find is the largest single haul. And since the beginning of this year there has been a sharp increase in the incidents of terrorism. Let me give you a few figures. During 1985 we had 22 terrorist incidents. Since the start of this year to the present there have been 75 such incidents. As a comparison, between 1 April 1984 until the end of March 1985 we had 60 terrorist attacks. From 1 April 1985 to the present we have already had 193 terrorist attacks.

[Robinson] It certainly seems to be a considerable escalation. But, brigadier, the major news today is the raids on the different ANC bases in our neighboring states. Could you give us a picture of the bases in these countries?

[Van der Merwe] Right. I would like to begin with Angola, where there are several training camps for ANC terrorists. From there these terrorists normally go to certain neighboring states, where they are accommodated at so-called transit camps. From there they infiltrate the republic. We are also aware that in certain of our neighboring states there are command and control offices of the ANC, where terrorism is planned and coordinated and carried out in this coutnry. To be more specific, we know there

are such control and command offices inZambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

[Robinson] But brigadier, that sounds like something the average South African would not be happy about. How are the security police going about countering this onslaught, especially inside the country?

[Van der Merwe] Inside the country we are mainly dependent on our intelligence network to alert us about possible infiltration, and put us in the position to take the necessary action. But we also depend on the cooperation of the security forces and, in particular, the public, to provide us with the information and make it possible for us to act against this terrorism.

[Robinson] The achievements so far this year — the successes the security police have had in finding these arms caches and arresting these terrorists — could all this have had an effect on the general plans of the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] Yes, very definitely. If one considers the number of arms caches we have already found, the number of terrorists arrested, and the violence which in this way has been prevented, then, I think, these finds and our actions have without doubt seriously harmed the plans of the ANC.

[Robinson] Thank you for joining us tonight, brigadier.

SADF: Weapons in Harare House

MB191645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — The "terrorist transfer facility" at 16 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare, raided by the SADF early today, was the residence of the official ANC representative in Harare, South African Defence Force headquarters said in a statement released in Pretoria. The representative has been named by the SADF as Mr Mavuse Jan Mampane, also known as Reddy Mazimba. The house served as a "transfer facility" for trained terrorists, the statement said. One of the rooms in the house was used as a magazine, and on occasion the following weapons were allegedly stored there:

— 35 AK-47 assault rifles;
— 2 RPG-7 rocket launchers;
— a large quantity of TNT;
— a case of Makarov pistols;
— a case of Scorpion machine pistols; and
— an unknown quantity of handgrenades.

Propaganda material was also stored there, the statement said, and the house was used as a propaganda distribution point ot South Africa. The "facility" had been used since 1980. The first ANC representative, Mr Joe Gqabi, was assassinated in the house under "suspicious circumstances" in 1981, the statement said. On May 1, 1985 his successor, Mr "Judson Khuzwayo," was killed in a motor accident while travelling from Harare to Lusaka for a meeting at the ANC's head office. He was succeeded by Mr Mampane/Mazimba, who still occupied the house, the statement said.

In October 1985, 10 terrorists from Tanzania were accommodated at the house. Five of them were later identified as having been responsible for planting the landmines in the Weipe area in November 1985. Explosives and mines have been smuggled into South Africa from this home, the statement added. It was also used as the supply point from which Mr Klaas de Jonge smuggled weapons and explosives to South Africa, the statement said.

Radio Freedom Sees Failure

EA201232 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 May 86

[Station commentary: "The Aggressive Reformer Tries Again"]

[Text] Compatriots, this morning apartheid death squads once again violated borders of neighboring states, attacked those countries, and sowed death and destruction. In the early hours of this morning, powerful bombs exploded in Harare, where offices of our liberation movement, the ANC, are housed. Fascist death squads at the same time also attacked Botswana and murdered one person. At 0900 they raided an area near the Zambian capital murdering Zambian national and a Namibian refugee and injuring many others.

These 3-pronged attacks come at a time when Botha is being portrayed all over the capitalist world as a reformer and a South African messiah who can deliver our country from the problems that are afflicting it today. The three attacks this morning were disastrous, aimed both against the liberation movement led by the ANC and the neighboring south African states. Botha wants to use the outdated carrot and stick formula. While daily shouting about reforms and the preparedness of his racist regime to dismantle apartheid peacefully, Botha is also trying to use brute force to force us to accept his empty reform package.

Otherwise, the fascist ringleader clearly spelled out the true policies of his regime last Thursday when he was addressing the President's Council. He threatened both our people and peoples of the neighboring states with Pretoria's military might. Botha issued deadly threats saying all those who refused to accept his reforms and his blood-dripping olive branch for negotiations will face his super military might. It was this much talked about military might that was put into (?action) this morning.

Why then did these racists decide to employ their military might against people who are far away from the real theater of war? What did they hope to gain by attacking three neighboring states in 1 day? The enemy claims that it was attacking ANC command posts but the fact of the matter is that our command posts are where the fighting is, right inside our country itself. That is where the enemy himself has been capturing some of our combatants in action. There is no ANC combatant who was ever arrested in the neighboring states. The lie about ANC command posts in Lusaka is now an old and discredited story.

The apartheid murderers decided to attack neighboring states today because they can no longer contain the situation inside the country. Despite the heavy presence of troops and police reinforced by vicious vigilante puppet groups, our people are striking

one blow after another. Only last Saturday, they defied a magistrate's order restricting a funeral and we buried our heroes in our own way. Botha's military might was there in Alexandra but could not stop us. The racists attacked Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana precisely because they wanted to invade these countries, whose undying commitment to the total liberation of our mother continent is well-known. Botha naively believed that by attacking these countries, he will manage to force them to kick out the ANC and oppose our liberation struggle. That has already failed.

President Kenneth Kaunda this morning told a press conference in Lusaka that such cowardly acts would only serve to strengthen the continents resolve to fight apartheid. He condemned the attacks and noted that they can only jeopardize all initiatives aimed at peaceful dialogue. It is clear that Botha's military might should not get any (?support). No one will ever be intimidated by such cowardly and evil massacres. Botha resorted to these satanic deeds because, above everything else, he has completely failed to contain the situation inside the country. His police and troops are (?instead) being faced with growing attacks from both the defense combat units and Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants. The enemy is now panicking.

On the other hand, Botha is trying to (?convince) his rightist followers that he is still in control of the situation. He was responding to the cries from his verkramptes to strike hard at what they call terrorism. White supremacists are surely very pleased that their leader has at least made an attempt at protecting their interests. But the fact of the matter is that the enemy has failed. Today's attacks failed both militarily and politically.

He failed to get what he wanted and the attacks have further placed him at a very awkward position in the eyes of the international community. He failed also because such evil acts will never scare people who are determined to be free.

What then are the tasks ahead of us? We say the enemy is panicking. When the monster is panicking we must intensify the offensive. When we say Botha is doing all this because of the intensity of our liberation war, it means we have to step up the offensive on all fronts. Already the Boers are worried because of the string of campaigns that we have set ourselves, especially surrounding the 10th anniversary of our Youth Day, 16 June. So, with his raids, Botha was also trying to send his signals threatening us with his so-called military might if we go ahead with our campaigns. But as a nation determined to be free, as a people not prepared to endure oppression a day longer, we shall never be intimidated. We shall go ahead with our plans. We shall fulfill all the programs and campaigns we have set ourselves. Raids or no raids, 16 June will be marked throughout our country as our Youth Day.

However, at the same time when Botha threatened us with his military might he meant that he was preparing to embark on other massacres like the ones we have recently experienced in Winterveld, Alexandra, the western Cape, and elsewhere. Botha's military might means that he will unleash a reign of terror against us. So, we must be ready for it. Already in several areas our people have started forming their own (?forward) defense units and combat groups. This campaign must be intensified now especially because the enemy is determined to hit very hard. We must prepare ourselves for tough times ahead. We must remember that these are the last but very dangerous kicks of a dying horse.

Having failed to buy us off with his reforms, Botha is now using the stick to force us into submission. We shall never submit. Instead we shall organize ourselves so as to fight better and harder for the immediate overthrow of the apartheid regime. At this crucial hour we are being called upon to organize ourselves into small secret cells and arm ourselves so as to be able to fight against the enemy. Let us use every method and plan to acquire weapons and skill of using them.

Today is the era of armed struggle and all round mass political offensive. Botha's actions, like the attacks this morning, clearly indicate that he is not prepared for any form of dialogue. He launched his raids just in the middle of the Eminent Persons Group shuttle diplomacy demonstrating to them that (?his course) is not in peaceful negotiations but in the army. So, we must organize ourselves to fight harder using all available methods and weapons. Forward with the people's war!

EPG Departs

MB191851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1850 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 19, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's [EPG] attempt to mediate between the South African Government and the African National Congress has failed. The seven-member group split up in order for its members to return home shortly after holding talks with senior cabinet members this morning. Although it was not possible to get confirmation from either side, as both the EPG and government spokesmen were rigidly refusing to comment, it is understood the weekend's raids against the ANC in the three neighbouring Commonwealth capitals presented an insurmountable obstacle to further talks.

This evening, diplomatic sources in Cape Town could only confirm the EPG had split up, that five of its members had already left Cape Town for their respective home countries and that the remaining two were due to leave tomorrow. "It seems clear that they will not be coming back," one source said.

The EPG returned to South Africa last week after its initial exploratory negotiations had produced "positive and constructive" results. Although the EPG and the South African Government had resolved not to make any public comment on last week's talks, diplomatic sources were confident progress had been made and that it had been made possible for the EPG to take a positive proposal to ANC leadership in Lusaka. The group's return to South Africa, immediately prior to announcements of the SADF raids this morning, appeared to indicate further progress was made. Observers say that it can only be raids themselves not the ANC's response to proposals which have caused the breakdown today. A spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight that government had no comment to make on the movements of the EPG.

EPG Cochairmen Critical

MB200919 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The two cochairmen of the Commonwealth group which has been trying to promote dialogue in South Africa have condemned Pretoria's raids into neighboring countries. Former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and former Nigerian head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo have sent a message to the leaders of the three attacked countries, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. The message says the two Eminent Persons Group [EPG] leaders were shocked to know on the morning of their important meeting with ministers of the South African Government that Gaborone, Harare, and Lusaka had been raided by the SADF. The men say they utterly condemn what they termed this escalation of an already explosive situation. They also expressed to the victim governments the profound concern and sympathy of the EPG.

UK Ambassador Expresses Concern

MB191902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, says there will be great concern in London about this morning's raid on targets in Harare and Gaborone in Botswana by the South African defence force, the SABC reports. Addressing a Sabrita [South-African British Trade Association] meeting in Cape Town, Sir Patrick said this concern would be also at a time when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was in South Africa. He said the British Government had condemned previous attacks of this kind and did not believe that military action was going to solve problems in South Africa. Sir Patrick said dialogue and negotiations rather than violence was the way forward. Sir Patrick said it was not for other countries to tell South Africans what system of government they should adopt. The answer should be found in the country and if the results would be accepted throughout South African they would have to be worked out by dialogue between the government and the governed.

AZAPO Condemnatory

MB191618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) has condemned today's South African Defence Force raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In a statement from Johannesburg today an AZAPO spokesman said: "The attacks are a bizarre caricature of the Reagan attack on Libya." The spokesman added: "The SADF invasion of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia stands condemned because the evidence on which the attacks were mounted was never tested by the public. The attacks would still remain condemned because the aggression is at war with all her neighbors and is attacking her own citizens living in those countiries."

COSATU Cites Destabilization

MB191803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) has condemned today's SADF raids as a clear indication that "the apartheid regime uses this cloak to mask its real intentions of destabilizing our subcontinent and killing innocent people forced to flee in the first place from the injustices of apartheid." COSATU said: "These illegal actions convince us that the minority regime has no intention of peacefully resolving the crisis that faces our country. It only convinces the democratic majority inside South Africa that this minority regime will continue to seek to maintain power through force the cycle of violence. COSATU believes that the latest raids show and convince the skeptical Western governments that only an intensification of pressure from their side will move this government towards meeting the demands of the people."

International Institute Head Remarks

MB192002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, [as received], SAPA — The most astonishing thing about the raids by South African forces into three Frontline States today was that they came at a time when there was a real possibility of establishing peace through negotiation in the country, Prof John Barratt said. In an interview with SAPA, Prof Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, tonight said it was possible to point to a number of factors that might have affected the government's decision to launch the raid. "But why did they happen when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was in South Africa and when there was a chance to establish peace in the country through negotiation? The cost to the country's foreign relations could be massive," he said.

Prof Barratt said that security considerations were probably the major factor behind the government's thinking "as these always take priority over any political or diplomatic considerations." He also felt the timing of the raid was connected to last month's raid into Libya which was undertaken by U.S. airplanes and supported by Britain. "The government could argue: If they (the U.S. and Britain) do this kind of thing then why can't we? The American public has been especially attuned to taking action against terrorists. The government probably hopes there would be some sympathy amongst the American and British public for doing this kind of thing." Prof Barratt said the other possibility was that "something we haven't been told about made it crucial for the government to act in this way."

He did not think the move was designed to pander to right wing organizations or hawkish members of the cabinet. "These right wing pressures have always been there," he said. "There may be differences of opinion in the cabinet but I doubt if there was any split that forced the raids." "All opinion polls indicate overwhelming support for this kind of action amongst whites. So there may be some political gain among whites. But the government will pay a political cost by antagonising black people."

The discovery of the arms cache near Krugersdorp over the weekend, reportedly the largest ever found in South Africa, could not have influenced the government's plans. "The cache was discovered too close to the time of the raid," Prof Barratt said. "They would have needed some time to prepare for it. The cache might be part of the evidence put forward to show reason for the raids. But I doubt if it was the reason."

He said there was some continuity between today's attacks and previous raids into neighbouring states. They were aimed at countries who have so far resisted attempts to make them sign agreements like the Nkomati Accord and may have been designed to force these states into some sort of security agreements with South Africa.

Prof Barratt did not think the Libyan raid would influence the response of Western governments ot South Africa's action today. "The ANC is not regarded in the same light as Libyan and Palestinian terrorists," he said. "The ANC is involved in terrorist activities in South Africa but there is a difference in degree and in the types of action. The perception overseas is that ANC activity is not on the same scale and quantity as the Berlin disco bombing and the shooting of queues of people in airports (linked to Libyan sponsored terrorism)."

He said the raid would inevitably lead to increased sanctions against South Africa. "A meeting of the UN Security Council will be called to discuss the raids and it will depend on whether the U.S. and Britain will exercise their veto. The U.S. and Britain will have to do something and there will probably be slightly increased sanctions."

Prof Barratt said the raids may not be an indication that the government has totally rejected the idea of talks with the ANC as they were consistent with its dual policy of a combined "show of strength and continued negotiations." However he believed the response of the Commonwealth states would not be sympathetic to such an approach and that the mediating role of the EPG had been badly undermined. "However, I hope some wise person would now convince them that this is now more than ever the time to get negotiations going," he said.

FCI Statement

MB191922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The South African Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] was committed to the principle that South Africa as a sovereign state shll respect the rights and independence of all nations and strive for the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation and not war, the president of the FCI, Mr J.R. Wilson, said in a statement today. "In turn the sovereignty of the South African state must also be respected and if steps of preventative self-defence as circumscribed by public international law are necessary, these have to be taken. However, we would call upon government to keep such steps strictly within the confines of what is necessary under particular circumstances and not to encroach upon the sovereignty of other states," he said, commenting on the SADF raids. A full report to parliament would go far to allay fears and counteract misconceptions in these "politically sensitive and contentious areas," he said.

Democratic Action Committee Responds

MB200626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2216 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) today condemned the South African raids into Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, saying there can be no peace in South Africa while it "illegally" continued to attack its neighbours. In a statement, the organisation said the only way to ensure peace in the country was by totally dismantling apartheid. "JODAC stands shoulder to shoulder with those who are demanding peace in this country," the statement said. "There can be no peace in South Africa while the South African state illegally attacks our neighbours. We condemn the raids on Harare, Gaborone, and Lusaka in the strongest terms, and pledge ourselves to continue to work for peace. Our highly successful UDF [United Democratic Front] call to whites has shown that all South Africans hav rejected the violence of the Botha government. The Alexandra flower-laying ceremony was a clear demonstration that those who seek peace are welcome with open arms in the townships. The police and army are not. We call upon P.W. Botha and his government to renounce violence, to unban the ANC and to release the leaders of the South African people. We demand the only thing that will ensure peace in our country — the complete dismantling of apartheid," the statement said.

Witwatersrand Students Protest

MB200858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — Hundreds of chanting University of Witwatersrand students chased uniformed policemen and a policewoman off campus this morning as they gathered for a meeting to protest against the SADF raids into neighbouring countries, an eyewitness said. Police in Johannesburg confirmed that some sort of confrontation had taken place between students and police and said a "few arrests" had been made. Police spokesman Lt Pierre Louw said an "illegal gathering" was taking place on campus. "At the moment there is an illegal gathering on campus. Police are taking neccessary action. A few arrests have been made, but were not sure how many," Lt Louw said.

About 800 students had gathered on the university's library lawns early this morning, chanting and singing in protest at the raids into Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe yesterday, the eyewitness said. "At about 8.45, some four uniformed police, including a policewoman, appeared on campus and approached the meeting," the witness told SAPA. "The crowd rushed towards them, chanting 'voetsak, voetsak, kill the Boers,' and started spitting at them, sending them ... off campus, brushing the spittle form their uniforms."

The eyewitness reported that a number of SAP riot control vehicles were also parked on the outskirts of the campus. Another

student told SAPA that police had entered the campus and were presently patrolling it. "The situation is very tense," he said.

A meeting is due to be held at the University by the Release Mandela Campaign today. It is due to be addressed by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed-for-life African National Congress leader.

13 Arrested

MB200942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — A total of 13 people had been arrested at the University of the Witwatersrand after an illegal gathering during which students spit at and attempted to assault a senior police officer, police said. A senior police spokesman said students had gathered illegally at the campus. Earlier, students reported the mass meeting was in protest against the SADF raids into neighbouring countries. The spokesman said at about 9am a senior police officer — a Brigadier Olivier — had asked students to disperse. "They refused to do so and attempted to assault the brigadier and spit at him." the spokesman said. The police then prepared to "take the necessary action" to disperse the students, but the students then "dispersed of their own accord — they ran away," said the spokesman. The students regrouped in Yale Road where they stoned two SAP vehicles and a number of private vehicles, the spokesman said. At about 9.38 am, the students again gathered illegally and 13 were arrested. The spokesman said students were then addressed by a member of Wits academic staff and moved into a hall. Earlier student eyewitness accounts said uniformed police, including a policewoman, had been chased off campus by chanting students. "Police are monitoring the situation at the moment," the spokesman said.

Defense Minister Undergoes Heart Bypass Surgery

MB191110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan underwent a heart bypass operation today in a Cape Town hospital, the Ministry of Defence said in Pretoria. A statement said the general was "resting peacefully" and that he was admitted to hospital yesterday. "His health is otherwise very good and last week he attended the defence debate in all three houses of parliament," the statement said. Gen Malan would have undergone the operation at an earlier stage, but due to his parliamentary obligations it had to be postponed until now. "During Gen Malan's temporary absence, the state president will officiate as the minister of defence," the statement said.

Police Collaboration Charged in Crossroads

MB192121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 19, SAPA — Fighting between conservative and radical factions in Crossroads continued this evening, leaving at least 13 people dead, 75 wounded, over 20,000 homeless, and 2000 homes destroyed. A pall of smoke and huge flames bore testimony to the worst clashes ever seen in the area. As battles raged between vigilantes supporting Crossroads leaders, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and Mr Sam Ndina, and supporters of Nyanga Bush and Portlands Cement works camp leaders, Mr Melford Yamile and Mr Christopher Toise, families were separated and scores of people were missing. First aid posts, tents, and soup kitchens have been set up for refugees and the Red Cross Society and Western Province Council of Churches are appealing for public aid.

Nyanga Bush was the main scene of running battles between refugees and vigilantes, with groups attacking each other with petrol bombs, stones, axes, knives, and kieries. Gun battles throughout the day seemed to be concentrated inside the settlement as "comrades" carrying mainly AK-47s and handguns ambushed vigilantes. In the Nyanga Bush area, reporters saw youths running with AK-47s, Makharov pistols and other handguns, with other youths running and fetching fresh magazines. Vigilantes fired back with lighter calibre rifles and handguns. The heavy distinctive rattle of AK-47s being fired on automatic was heard repeatedly.

Mr Jan van Eck, MMPC [member of provincial council] for Groote Schuur and a member of the Progressive Federal Party's unrest monitoring committeee, said the area resembled "a war zone". "Judging by the evidence collected today and accounts from numerous eye witnesses, I can only come to one conclusion and that is that there are elements within the security forces that are actively supporting the conservative vigilantes in the present power struggle in the squatter communities."

Two reporters witnessed battles today on an open field in full view of police and soldiers parked nearby. The security forces at that stage did not intervene, but watched the fighting. About 3.45pm, when the refugees repelled an attack by the vigilantes and started to drive them deeper into the camp, a policeman emerged from the cluster of parked security vehicles and fired three rounds of birdshot at the advancing refugees, who fled in panic. Throughout the day, the reporters saw vigilantes taking cover behind casspirs and buffels as refugees appeared to be getting the upper hand. Police fired teargas and shotgun rounds at them.

Responding to allegations of police collaboration with the vigilantes, Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said: "Police are continually trying to keep both groups apart by firing teargas. We fire teargas into both groups and do everything possible to keep the two groups apart." The police confirmed eight people died today and two yesterday. Six died of gunshot wounds, the others were stabbed to death. He also confirmed that the security forces were fired on on three occasions, but no-one was injured.

Peninsula CID [Criminal Investigations Division] chief, Brig Ronnie van der Westhuisen, and a team of police investigators today toured the area and police said casspirs went as far as was "practically possible" into the camp to try and break up the fighting. Police also assisted in transportation of the injured and the dead and in co-operation with emergency organisations were arranging food and temporary accommodation.

Police believe the violence started when comrades decided to

burn down the home of a supporter of Mr Sam Ndima's right wing group on Saturday night. Mr Ndima's group then retaliated and burnt several homes. Reporters were told repeatedly by refugees from different areas that "the police and white men in balaclavas are moving with Ngxobongwana's men and they are using a machine that shoots flames to burn the shacks." Cpt Calitz said in reply to the allegation: "Police are not at all sure what is used by either group to set the shacks alight."

Mr Christopher Toise, leader of the Portlands Cement squatters group, said he has not slept at home since April 29 when his house was shot at and partially burnt. He had spoken to some of the fleeing people this morning. They had told him that they had been shot at and that the police were seen with the vigilantes, Mr Toise said.

14 Confirmed Dead

MB201042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — The official death toll in the Crossraods violence rose to 14 today with the discovery in Mahobe Drive of a body of a man who police believe was "necklaced." About 860 shacks had been destroyed by fire. Police said the night appeared to have been quiet but they confirmed the discovery of the latest body about 9.45 am today. The death toll may rise as police continue today to investigate the fighting of the past two days. It is understood police movements were hampered by dense fog in the area today. The toll may also rise as a result of police action yesterday. Police repeatedly moved between the warring groups in an attempt to separate them and on several occasions used shotgun fire to disperse heavily-armed crowds. No arrests have been made but it is understood that a number of people could be held when police teams are able to move more freely in the area.

Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western Cape, flew over the squatter camps yesterday and the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has been briefed on the situation. General Dirk Genis, a former divisional commissioner now stationed in Pretoria, also visited the area. He is understood to be meeting General Coetzee today.

Yesterday afternoon police used rifle fire for the first time since the violence broke out in an attempt to shoot a gunman who pointed a firearm at a police vehicle in Mahobe Drive. Police reported today gunmen were seen often during the day yesterday and that several shots had been fired not only at the police but at residents.

Between 3.35pm and 5.15pm yesterday, police moved in to separate warring groups in the Mahobe drive area close to Crossroads. Police used shotgun fire to drive off a mob petrol-bombing a shack near the Development Board offices and about 4.30pm they fired shotguns and used teargas when about 1000 youths clashed with about 500 adults. About 5.15pm police used teargas when about 200 people attacked residents with petrol bombs, stones and other objects.

A huge relief operation has swung into action to aid Crossroads residents and welfare organisations have appealed for help. Shwco warden Mr Derek Livesey said two mobile units — a medical unit manned by doctors and an emergency relief vehicle loaded with bread, blankets and clothing — would enter the area today. He said: "We are desperate for basic foods such as mealie meal, samp, tea, sugar and long-life milk, as well as blankets and children's clothing. Thousand of families have lost everything they owned in the shack fires." The Western Cape Development Board has appealed for tents to house homeless residents near Khayelitsha. Spokesman Mr Sampie Steenkamp said 100 army-supply tends had been flown to Cape Town yesterday from the Transvaal. So far the board had resettled 79 families — about 396 people — at a site on the eastern side of Khayelitsha abut there were another 2,000 people who needed to be resettled today. He said the conflict in Crossroads was the "worst ever." "We are ordering more tents but we are going to have problems finding enough to house everybody," he said.

Red Cross public relations officer Miss Ros Morris said they were waiting for staff to report back on the situation today. "It's impossible to work out how many people need help — it'schaos out there, it's a war." Two first-aid posts were being manned, one on the corner of Lansdowne Road and Mohobe Drive, and another next to the table top factory. Soup kitchens were operating at the first-aid posts and another in Khayelitsha. "No one can get into the middle of Crossroads — there are shacks burning, people are milling about, petrol bombs are being thrown and there's the danger of being caught in crossfire." She said the badly injured were being ferried to the Guguletu day hospital where metro workers were assisting hospital staff.

SACBC Secretary General Appears in Court, Released

MB191740 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] At the Soshanguve district court near Pretoria the secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC], Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, was released this morning after appearing on a charge of illegal possession of firearms.

[Begin correspondent Carl de Villiers video] Father Mkhatshswa was arrested on Friday at his Soshanguve township home. Appearing before a court today he was not asked to plead and the case was postponed till Thursday but will now take place in the Pretoria Regional Court. Father Mkhatshwa and the 25-year-old Sam Mkhabela who appeared on a similar charge were released without bail on their own recognisance. [end video]

Buthelezi: Blacks Unlikely To Accept Botha Offer

MB200748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 20 May 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Black South Africans were unlikely to accept President P.W. Botha's terms for negotiations, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the junior congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut

[Afrikanse Chamber of Commerce] in Pretoria today. He cast further doubts on his willingness to take part in the proposed National Statutory Council and said there were indications that the government did not understand the significance of the black political issues involved. Black people simply did not believe that Mr Botha had any intention of relinquishing final white control "of everything that matters" in 87 percent of the country, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

He also made it clear that the question of the release of Dr Nelson Mandela was vitally linked to the viability of the council. "If Nelson Mandela was released today and he decided tomorrow not to attend the National Statutory Council, I would not necessarily feel unable to do so myself," he said. "If, however, he continued to languish in jail, those blacks who did attend the National Statutory Council could not claim that the council was a forum open to all black South African leaders."

Chief Buthelezi warned of the need for caution over the question of unbanning the ANC itself. There was every indication that the ANC mission in exile was saying abroad that they did not want Dr Mandela released. They were also saying that they were not interested in participating in any negotiations, and it must be assumed that this included the National Statutory Council. "If the ANC mission in exile wants to endorse itself out of democratic politics in this country, then so be it," he said. "I do not believe, however, that a final word can be said on this matter until Nelson Mandela is released. If he is released, the ANC stance on negotiation would become his immediate responsibility, and I do not want to usurp his right to lead as he sees best in his own organisation."

Chief Buthelezi said that, as did Inkatha and black South Africa, he held Dr Mandela in the highest esteem. As a black South African he demnanded that Dr Mandela were given the opportunity of showing the way he wanted to lead. He was devoting more than usual time to this subject because there were indications that the deep political significance of it was not understood by the government.

Referring to Mr Botha's President's Council address of last week, he said he could not ask his black constituencies to accept the state president's statement that South Africa was a country of minorities. "If Mr Botha does not imply that he insists that whites can continue to make the provision of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act mandatory for the majority of the people living in 87 percent of so-called white South Africa, all he has to do is to say so simply," Chief Buthelezi said.

12 Reported Killed in Okhuko Faction Fighting

MB191258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulundi, May 19, SAPA — Twelve people were killed and a number injured during renewed faction fighting at Okhukho near Ulundi at the weekend, SABC radio news reports. Announcing the killings in the legislative assembly at Ulundi, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the house that he would recommend to his cabinet that a commission of inquiry should be set up as to why the allotment or resettlement of the warring factions, which were moved from Msinga to Okhukho years ago, should not be cancelled and that the people should be scattered throughout KwaZulu so as to put an end to the faction fighting. The radio said Chief Buthelezi told the house that fighting started on the eve of a funeral of a member of one of the factions. The chief also said that it was alleged that a number of people had been recruited from Msinga to take part in the fighting.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 19 May

MB191817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — The following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, this morning a mob of UDF [United Democratic Front] supporters set fire to six houses belonging to AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters, causing substantial damage. Police used tearsmoke to disperse the mob. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"In the same area, the body of a black person was found burnt beyond recognition, after having been set alight. Police are investigating.
"In another incident a mob of blacks petrolbombed a private house in the area. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Maoke, in the far northern Transvaal, this morning a mob stoned a police patrol in the area. Two black males were arrested in this incident.
"At Penge, near Burgersfort, north-eastern Transvaal, during last night police arrested 12 black males and six black females after three private homes were set alight.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, during this morning a mob of blacks set fire to a private vehicle causing substantial damage. They were dispersed by the police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Mklolo, Burgerfort, north-eastern Transvaal, yesterday afternoon an illegal gathering was held, resulting in the arrest of one black woman and 35 black males.
"At the Goodwood magistrates court in Cape Town, a mob of coloureds congregated this morning in sympathy with persons charged. Police dispersed the mob and arrested two coloured males.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a large mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle and were dispersed with birdshot. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Katlehong, near Germiston, a large group of blacks set fire to a private dwelling, causing substantial damage, but were dispersed with tearsmoke. No arrests were made.
"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol. They were dispersed by police using tearsmoke.
"At Zandela, near Sasolburg, a mob of black arsonists set fire to the homes of SAP members, causing substantial damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a government vehicle but were dispersed with shotgun fire

and tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Old Crossroads, in the Cape, this morning a large mob of coloured youths stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Nyanga, near Cape Town, this morning an unknown black male fired two shots at nearby houses. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"Later during the morning, in the same area, a group of blacks stoned and slightly injured a black man. The mob was dispersed by police with shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Kwathema, near Springs, this morning a group of black youths attempted to burn a black man using a tyre, resulting in serious injuries. No arrests were made.
"At Mbekweni, Paarl, this morning a crowd of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle but were dispersed with tearsmoke.
"In the same area, this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle. One black man was arrested in this incident.
"At Lynnville, near Witbank, this afternoon, a white policeman was slightly injured in a stone-throwing incident. No arrests were made.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, one black man was arrested after a stone-throwing incident.
"At Lynnville, Witbank, a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a SAP vehicle. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No injuries or arrests were reported.
"At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, this morning a group of youths from Klokwe school threw stones at the Keagile school. There was no damage caused but police arrested one black youth.
"In another incident in the same area, a youth was arrested after stoning a SAP member.
"At Groutville, near Stanger, a mob of blacks set fire to two private vehicles, resulting in substantial damage, but were dispersed with shotgun fire and tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At KaNyamazane, near Nelspruit, yesterday evening a mob of arsonists set fire to the Kalebane high school causing serious damage. No arrests were made."

20 May

MB200631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0625 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — Follows police overnight unrest report:

At Zamdela, near Sasolburg, a man was fatally wounded by the police when he attempted to set fire to a private home.
At Sobantu, near Pietermaritzburg, a man and a woman were injured when a private home was petrol bombed.
At Old Crossroads near Cape Town, the police dispersed a number of illegal gatherings with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. A short was fired at a police vehicle by an unknown person. No injuries were reported.
At Duduza, near Nigel, on the east Rand, a number of buses were damaged in incidents of stonethrowing.
At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set alight.
At Chesterville near Durban, a shot was fired at a police vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured.
On the outskirts of Pretoria west, two buses were stoned and fairly extensively damaged. One of the drivers was slightly injured.
At Raglan Road, Grahamstown, a number of private vehicles were damaged in incidents of stonethrowing. A white man was slightly injured. A youth was arrested in connection with one of these incidents.
At Galeshewe near Kimberly, an illegal gathering was dispersed with tearsmoke. In the same area, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight.
At Pienaars Rust, near White River, a private vehicle was damaged by a petrol bomb. A man was slightly injured as a result of the attack. Police arrested a man in connection with the incident.
In Soweto, a private vehicle was set alight and destroyed.
At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.
At Guguletu, near Cape Town, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

AWB-NP Showdown

David Breir reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 18 May that the "biggest white political brawl South Africa has seen since the days of the Ossewa Brandwag [Ox-Wagon Guards] is expected to explode in Pietersburg on Thursday night." The militant Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] will attempt to disrupt a speech by Foreign Minister Pik Botha. "Mr Botha told *THE SUNDAY STAR* that he had been invited to speak at the meeting, he had accepted and the meeting would take place as planned. But the Nats do intend to muster reinforcements to counter whatever may occur on Thursday night. Party sources say it has become essential to resist the AWB strong-arm tactics, and are now grouping their forces to counter the threat in what could well become the first violent clash between the two." The meeting is billed as a trial of strength between the two groups. The National Party [NP] had hoped the AWB militancy would backfire but its support has skyrocketed. Although party officials refuse to discuss their strategy, posters for the meeting say that the right of admission is reserved, which is highly unusual for a political meeting. The NP Transvaal information officer said people with megaphones would not be let in and anyone causing trouble would be ejected. The attitude of the police will be important; however, if the NP has to call in the police, it may give it the image of a weak party. Police have made special arrangements to make sure the meeting is not disrupted but refuse to divulge details.

SABC Control

"Sources at the South African Broadcasting Corporation disclosed this week that the SABC could be placed under new, less-enlightened political control," David Breier reports in another front-page article. The Ministry of Foreign affairs, which now controls it, might shed this responsibility in view of its increased workload and therefore control might go to a less englightened minister, a favorite being F.W. de Klerk, minister of national education, who would tone down its reformism. SABC might also fall under the Ministry of Posts and Telecom-

munications, whose current minister, L.A.P.A. Munnik, is not a major political contender, and therefore the change would be less controversial. However, he is widely expected to retire shortly, and there is no indication as to who will replace him.

Namibia War

Graham Ferreira in another page 1 report cites the British Institute for Developmental Studies in Sussex as saying that "the bush war against the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam." The death toll was cited as 2000 to 2500 for the 1975-1983 period. The article also cites an article in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* as saying that the simplest way to get the Cubans out of Angola would be for South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, allowing the government to sink or swim, and then support for UNITA would be withdrawn which would allow the MPLA to win.

Terror in Townships

John Qwelane reports on page 2 that "there is an almost tangible fear in black areas, particularly on the Reef, with attacks by gangs of masked black and white men assuming alarming proportions. The question on many township lips now is: who is next on the list?" Many children have fled the townships for fear of being attacked by vigilantes. Police have dismissed charges by lawyers for Leandra families that vigilantes are receiving police support. They say they have supplied police with the names of the vigilantes, but the police have done nothing. Police said in response to the charges that there was no proof of the allegations.

Journalist Whipped

A report by Ken Vernon on the same page said that a Port Elizabeth female journalist, Barbara Oren, was whipped by three burly white men at the entrance to her apartment. Although hse said she was politically neutral as a working journalist, her boyfriend was a member of the End Conscription Campaign and the men may have been trying to get at him by whipping her. Her boyfriend had also recently been whipped.

Minister To Defy Church Rule

"The rebel Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] minister Dr Joop Lensink is set to defy his church's controversial law which limits its membership to whites only," another page 2 story says. He headed a move this week to abolish the "whites only" provision, which was defeated. He said his congregation had ignored the rule and would continue to do so.

Hopes for Talks With ANC Dashed

David Breier cites on page 5 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* a comment by Professor Andre du Toit of the University of Stellenbosch that President P.W. Botha had dashed hopes for talks with the ANC by "spelling out a long list of non-negotiable principles." Du Toit said in listing these conditions, Mr Botha "was obviously addressing himself to his right-wing constituency rather than actively contributing towards discussions with the ANC or Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. As a result he had made negotiation with these even more difficult." The proposed new National Council was now more " 'up in the air' " than ever. Botha made no attempt to satisfy any of Chief Buthelezi's conditions for joining the council.

ANC Credibility Crisis

"The African National Congress faces a crisis of credibility over the suggestion that it suspend violence as a step towards reaching an accommodation with the government," John Macleannan reports on the same page. "It has been blammed for fomenting township violence but experts believe that the banned organization cannot agree to a truce ... because it is not in control and cannot guarantee a reduction in unrest." Dr Tom Lodge of the University of Witwatersrand said the ANC would have be persuaded it was in its interest to call a truce. " 'The government would have to begin negotiations which would start a fundamental change in power relationships,' he said." Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies said that " 'the ANC likes to create the impression that it is control and that violence will cease if they pass the word. But they are concerned about the violence because it may escalate to a point where no group can claim control.' " At most the ogranization could suspend its actions and ask members to stop planting explosives but it was questionable whether they could get the message through to all members.

Port Elizabeth for Sale

"Port Elizabeth is a city up for sale — but there are no buyers and this had led to the creation of a small class of white migrant workers trekking to other centres in search of work and leaving their families behind," Ken Vernon reports on page 6. It is estimated that more than 10 percent of the city's 50,000 houses are up for sale and the value of houses has fallen 30 percent in real terms in the last 2 years, the result of the disastrous economic collapse in the wake of the Ford Motor Company pullout. Some middle class white workers had to go to Johannesburg to avoid being fired but have taken a small apartment in the city while leaving their family in Port Elizabeth. It is ironical that while there are many empty white houses which cannot be sold, there is also a critical black housing shortage.

Farm Workers Union

Andrew Beattie reports on page 7 that "thousands of workers in South Africa's last bastion of conservatism — the farmlands — have been quietly recruited into trade unions outside the official collective bargaining framework." And the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] is to shortly launch a union for these workers, who it says are " 'the most exploited workers in the country.' " The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) calls the unions "inevitable" and will ask the government to recognize them. COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo told the paper that the union would " 'fight tooth and nail' to eradicate widespread use of child labour on farms and expose 'feudal conditions and slave labour.' " According to sources, the National Manpower Commission on farm and domestic workers recommended that these workers be allowed to join a union, but the government will not release the report for fear of alienating rightwing farmers.

Christianity and Racism

In his "Just Jon" column on page 13, Jon Wqwelane discusses the action by the Dutch Reformed Church [NHK] in voting to remain completely white. He says that he wonders if Christ came to South Africa where he would stay in view of "the odious Group Areas Act, among other odious laws enacted by this country's 'civilized and Christian' rulers." "What one finds even more

galling is the barefaced way in which His teachings are invoked and their meaning deliberately distorted to suit racist, right-wing thinking (or, more appropriately, lack of it)." "We must not forget that up to only a few years ago it was perfectly all right to justify institutionalized racism on the basis of Scripture." Is it therefore any surprise that black people are skeptical about Christianity and Christians? Do not the actions of the NHK cause the skeptics to "believe that Christianity could, after all, be one big fraud perpetrated by racists to maintain the status quo?" The argument that Christians have failed and not Christianity will not wash except "in the lily-white confines of the NHK where it is obviously lapped up with gusto." Fortunately, there are other people in the country who will not let their words or deeds comfort the racists, even those "peddling racism in the name of Christianity."

Dealing With the Right

THE SUNDAY STAR's editorial on page 10 says that it would be silly to deny the threat from the right, which is questioning the president's commitment to Afrikanerdom. Can the right slow reform? "The answer is 'no.' While it may coalesce, probably will, and while it may still attract some additional support from individuals, it is probably not far off its maximum strength now." "The choice for South Africa is stark. If the Right, weak or strong, is allowed to hold back history it will destroy the country — an achievement beyond its real power because it will never command majority white support." The danger is not so much from the right but "a failure of resolve from those opposed to it. Fortunately, we believe, there are more than enough voters who are ready to reject racism and support real change."

PFP MP on Second Tier Government

Progressive Federal Party MP Nic Olivier, writing on the editorial page, says when white South Africans voted in 1983 in support of the present tricameral constitution, they did not know that the implications of that vote within the short space of 3 years would be that a provincial council system would disappear from the scene, that a popularly elected institution with legislative powers that affected the individual most intimately would be replaced by a nominated body whose primary function would be to implement government policy. The new provincial executive and administrative organs are "nothing but the multiplication of secondary and subservient bureaucratic funtionaries whose primary task will be to execute and administer such functions as are conferred upon them by central Government. One of those functions will be control of black affairs." This probably signifies the beginning of the same system of "own affairs" for blacks. "The Government does not yet realise that South Africa will return to normality only when an equitable system of power-sharing, allowing for participation by all our people, has been instituted at central level. It tinkers with institutions on second and third-tier levels, unilaterally conceived and imposed, despite the obvious signs that the people themselves reject those institutions. And all this takes place because the Government is a prisoner of its own non-negotiable approach that participation in our political system must be on a group basis ..." "Peace will return to our land when the Government realises the folly of this policy."

NP MP on Government Proposals

Writing on the same page on the government's proposals for second-tier government, National Party information officer and MP for Helderkruin, Stoffel van der Merwe, says the provincial system was in dire need of reform and the only question was how to do it. "An elected legislature consisting of all groups elected by a mixed electorate is contrary to the policies of the government and the National Party." The process of developing the government's proposals entailed intensive consultations at all levels with all population groups. It was decided to limit provincial government to the executive level because, first, the representative side of the provincial system was duplication of the House of Assembly and added very little to the true representative nature of government. Second, executive decisions "should be taken by someone who is sympathetically inclined to the aspirations, fear and sensitivities" of the people's cultures. By involving all the population groups government can be brought nearer to the people. Members of the executives will be political appointees — "which will further strengthen the (elected) political control over them." Government will be brought nearer the people, it will involve members of all population groups and a solid foundation will be laid for second-tier government to link up with the developing third-tier and the future first-tier.

Right-Wing Violence

Writing on *THE SUNDAY STAR* op-ed page, Gary van Staden says that "under constant left-wing pressure after almost two years of non-stop township violence, the government now has to face the prospect of violence from the Right as well." Right-wing opposition is not limited to Afrikaners; a growing number of English-speakers are finding a home in the Conservative Party [CP] and even the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is tapping the market. "Fuelled by a mixture of fear for the future, distrust of government reform moves and anger over the apparent inability of the Goverment to halt township violence, white right-wing opposition increases with each passing day." AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche "predicts a bloody revolution for South Africa with the AWB on one side and the ANC on the other. The rest, he says, will be swept into one or the other camps — and that included the National Party. Correct or not, Mr Terreblanche's prediction clearly illustrates the dilemma of the Government."

Church-State Confrontation

David Brier reports on the same page that "a new church-state confrontation is looming as Bishop Desmond Tutu is set to flout the Group Areas Act by living in a white Cape Town suburb without Government permission." Bishop Tutu has already indicated he will not seek permission in terms of the Group Areas Act to live at Bishopscourt and the deputy minister of constitutional development said he expected the Anglican Church, as the owner of Bishopscourt, to "follow the proper channels." Anglican Church sources indicated "the church has no intention of notifying the Government that Bishop Tutu was moving into the 'wrong' group area."

African Dependence on SA

John d'Oliveira writes on the op-ed page that "while South Africa searches bloodily for a solution that will end violence and dissent and inject new vigour into the country's economy, a considerable slice of Africa is holding its breath. Whatever the politicians might say in public about sanctions and revolution, the fact is that most hope that South Africa's transition from a white to

majority rule will do little to disrupt either the South African economy or an infrastructure which is vital to the region." Despite hundreds of millions of rand in international aid, the dependence of the coutries of Southern African on South Africa has increased. The dependence is not one-way. South Africa needs the income it gets from exporting to its neighbors and other African countries and it desperately needs water from Lesotho, Swaziland, and perhaps even Botswana. "Few politicians or officials in the region undervalue the importance of South Africa to southern Africa and hardly any would like to see more disruption in South Africa. For they know how this will affect their own countries."

Interest Rates Unlikely to Fall

An article on page 1 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Finance and Review Section" says interest rates are unlikely to fall any further in the foreseeable future, particularly if the economy picks up in a climate of high inflation and constant pressure on the balance of payments. This is the conclusion drawn by Volkskas Merchant Bank in its May economic spotlight. Recent monetary policy has clearly been aimed at stimulation but factors which could put a damper on recovery in the short term include tardy consumer spending on durables and semi-durables, the low level of inventories, increasing unemployment and disturbingly low investment levels.

Recognition of Trade Unions

Bryan Deans writes on page 2 that "when 1,500 South African employers were asked why they had decided to recognise trade unions, an astonishing 82.2 percent replied they had acknowledged the principle of freedom of association. The others quoted coercive reasons, such as impending strikes." "It is also noticeable — if unproven — that the organizations which have chosen (or have been chosen) to slap the wrists of the unions after organized stay-aways have all had government links."

Steel Industry Incentives Needed

An article on page 5 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*'s "Finance and Review Section" says "South Africa's steel industry could add more than R1,000 million a year to the country's export earnings if the Board of Trade were to restore the manufacturing export incentives for steel-component exporters to their former level." Last year the Board of Trade slashed its manufacturing export incentive from R312 to R40 a ton. "This move, says John van Reenen, managing director of steel merchants Van Reenen and Nicholls, effectively killed off the motivation to export steel and steel products."

Problems at Gencor

An article on page 6 says just how bad corporate morale is at Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] has been revealed in frank interviews with the heads of the mining houses' ailing industrial division. Executive directors George Clark and Basil Landau, in Gencor's head office publication "Monitor," gave analyses of their companies, market conditions, and projections for the year and their views make "grim reading." "The industrial division, with assets of R5.3 billion, is — admits Gencor candidly — facing up to 'one of the biggest challenges in its history.' The group adds that the majority of the industrial companies are in 'for another long, hard winter, and in certain cases survival is the name of the game.' " The division's contribution to group income slid from R137 million in 1983 to less than R11 million in the space of two years.

Need for Industrial Stimulation

An article on page 9 says "South Africa can barely afford lower production levels in industry and some form of stimulation is necessary if this is to be avoided. So says the latest Volkskas Economic Spotlight, which points out two alternative routes." The first is to stimulate demand further through fiscal and monetary policy. The second is to leave spending patterns alone and stimulate production through measures such as selective import control and a vigorous "Buy South African" campaign. The manufacturing industry will increasingly be required to set the growth pace but lower production volumes and weaker terms of trade in most sectors point to a considerable deterioration in industrial profitability. In 1980 there were 1,411,400 workers in the manufacturing industry but last year the average monthly figure was around 1,350,000. In 1985 production per worker was down by about 1.5 per cent and the unit cost of labor was up by 106.7 percent in comparison with 1980. In the same period capital productivity — output per unit of capital — had deteriorated by about 20 percent. It is crucial, the Review says, that capital assets be utilized more effectively than has been the case up to now.

Reasons for New Provincial System

David Breier writes on page 14 that the obvious question concerning the new provincial system is "why bother to decentralize power away from the central Government — and centralize it back to the Government, at the same time?" There are "strong political reasons" behind this strange new setup. First, it opens the way for President Botha to appoint all race groups — including blacks — to the new Government-appointed provincial executive committees. The government has opted for a multiracial, nondemocratic provincial system. The new system will allow the government to kill the New Republic Party [NRP] in Natal and "will at last enable the Nationlist-ruled Government to rule the 'last outpost of the Empire' by appointing the new executive." "There is a further reason for the government to suspend the system of provincial democracy — to contain the white rightwing backlash." If provincial elections were held now, it is quite possible that the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], if they have an election pact, could win a majority in the Transvaal.

Heunis Communications Problems

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is the mastermind behind the government's constitutional reform and while he might understand it, not many other South Africans do, David Breier writes on page 14 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Finance and Review Section." Either he and his department have failed to communicate the plan or it is too vague and complicated to communicate. "It is said there are reasons for Mr Heunis' inability to communicate. One is medical problems with his throat. The other is his tendency to gabble. Another is his liking for long words. Mr Heunis never says in one word what can be said in 10. But the heart of the problem could be an incoherent messenger with an incomprehensive message." Mr Heunis "controls change at every level of Government from central to provincial, local and the new Regional Services Councils." He is know as a workaholic but many critics question

whether his exertions actually benefit the country. Mr Heunis is one of the firm favorites in the succession to Mr Botha and his great political empire has given him "massive political clout" in the National Party and an advantage over his rivals. "Has he managed to communicate this to his party?"

PFP MP on Negotiations

Progressive Federal Party MP Harry Schwarz writes on page 15 that though most South Africans want negotiations to take place, "to my regret I do not think that this will happen in the short term." There are serious obstacles in the path of such "an obviously desirable course": first, political posturing weaves a web of nonnegotiables, prerequisites, and agenda demand; second, there are demands for renouncing violence and releasing prisoners and detainees; third, all sides, "and there are only two," want to be in the strongest bargaining position when negotiations start; fourth, the question arises of who will sit at the negotiating table; fifth, there is no mechanism to determine leadership as adequate electoral processes do not exist; and sixth and last, some black leaders are fearful of participation under threat of being labelled Uncle Toms or sellouts. What must be done, he says, is to first talk with no agendas, preconditions or nonnegotiables. Then, while talking, agendas will write themselves and accepted mechanisms for blacks to elect their leadership by processes acceptable to them will emerge. Once leaders are chosen, negotiations on an acceptable political structure can begin. "There are many difficulties in the path of negotiations towards solution-finding. But is there a non-violent alternative which is acceptable and has a hope of success?"

KwaNdebele Power Struggle

The Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English for 18 May reports on page 2 that "a remarkable power struggle between royalist and commoner lies behind the violence that swept KwaNdebele this week, claiming at least seven lives and leaving scores homeless." An investigation by the *SUNDAY TIMES* revealed that the toughest opposition to proposed independence in December is being put up by a traditionalist group which wants commoners out of office and KwaNdebele left firmly South African. Trouble broke out after Crown Prince James Mahlangu, in traditional African custom, called a meeting at the royal kraal to instruct the homeland's nine cabinet ministers that they and other tribal leaders should not support independence for KwaNdebele. When police allegedly fired teargas at the crowd from a helicopter, royal supporters went on the rampage. The cabinet is seen as an attempt by commoners to wrest power from the royal family.

More U.S. Companies Leaving

Patricia Cheney reports from Washington on page 2 that "more and more American companies are ready to call it quits" in South Africa. Almost without exception the departing companies "said it was not pressure from disinvestment groups that forced them out, but declining profitability." "But economists and business executives interviewed by the *SUNDAY TIMES* said that companies giving purely economic reasons for pulling out were not being totally candid." One executive of a top U.S. firm still operating in South Africa said " 'the truth is that the political hassles in the U.S., combined with the instability and recession in South Africa create enough pressure to make a lot of American companies throw in the towel.' "

Natal White Teachers Support Integration

An article on page 3 says "seven out of every 10 white teachers in Natal are prepared to back integrated schools under the control of a single Department of Education, according to a survey released yesterday. But they want gradual reform, with safeguards to maintain the current standards in white schools." The survey shows that 91 percent of white teachers support the creation of a single department and 84 percent believe integrated schools inevitable.

Editorial on Botha Speech

"President Botha's speech this week — as so often before — will be read as much for timing and implication as for surface content," the *SUNDAY TIMES* says in an editorial on page 22. "Some recent decisions and actions do little to convince people that Pretoria is prepared to turn President Botha's high-minded phrases of today into the basis of the new and better South Africa of tomorrow." "When a government finally binds itself to a declared set of values, we have a right to exact the same pledges from any party that offers itself as an alternative government. The African National Congresss and other resistance groups, locked in the immediacies of the struggle for power, have thus far signally failed to give those assurances." "But the Government would make a serious mistake — an oft-repeated one — if it thinks constitutional leggo is a panacea to the nation's problems. It is crucially important that parallel efforts to engage the banned and exiled political groups be continued with sincerity and celerity: there has to be room for both initiatives."

Editorial on Power-Sharing

"The more the Government talks of devolving power, the more it centralizes it," another editorial says. The provincial councils were at least composed of elected local oficials and now they are to be replaced by administrators and executive committee members who will be answerable only to the central government to whom they owe their jobs. "Leaving aside the absurdity of 'own affairs-general affairs' differentiation, which Mr Heunis persists in trying to impsoe on public life (and which will, ultimately, fail), the Government should be loosening its grip on regional and local affairs, not tightening it."

Buthelezi on Post-Apartheid SA

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, writing on the *SUNDAY TIMES* editorial page, says two things have saved whites from the consequences of many of their actions: first, "blacks have at the core of their cultural beliefs an unswerving faith in the humanity of man. We call it 'ubuntu-botho' — African humanism." Second, "our societies are steeped in the principles of democracy. What more can we ask for in a post-apartheid South Africa?" "Our first priority following national negotiation and reconciliation is the establishment of good government. We cannot have one without the other." There must be an independent judiciary, a bill of rights,freedom of religion, speech and association, the right to preserve cultural value and identities, and a "free and responsible" press. "We believe the free enterprise system remains the most powerful system a man has devised which is capable of fostering sustained economic growth." "I believe in majority rule and I believe that the majority of South Affricans — black and white — accept the need for power-sharing and peaceful change." We reject "making the country 'ungovernable' as it will remain so regardless of

whoever rules it later." "History has shown that men who use terrorism as a means to power inevitably rule by terror once they are in power."

White Farmland for Blacks

"Slowly, hesitantly, the South African Government is facing one of the last and historically most emotional of racial barriers — the opening of 'white' farming land to individual black occupation," Brian Pottinger writes on the editorial page. The move has become pressingly urgent. A confluence of crises are now forcing decisions. "Political insecurity has aggravated economic recession; the urban areas are awash with the unemployed and the angry; employment continues to fall in conventional industrial and commercial sectors; the white commercial farming sector (over-capitalised, victim of falling international commodity prices and mortgaged to the hilt) is battling the consequences of the drought and unwise agricultural financing policies; a fortune is being spent on a wasteful industrial decentralization policy whose efficacy is being severely challenged by even the Government's own think-tanks." "How much more time, one asks, must be wasted before the Government bends again to the tornado?"

Natal Official on Provincial Government

Frank Martin, senior member of executive council in the Natal provincial administration, writes on the *SUNDAY TIMES* op-ed page that the new government proposals for second-tier government will mean "centralization of power" — in three distinct areas: first, legislative control will be moved from the regions to parliament; second, the key decision-makers will owe their allegianceto the state president, not to the local electorate; third, officialswho are still provincial officials will become public servants under the direct control of the commission for administration. The central thrust of the KwaZulu/Natal indaba "is to establish a second-tier legislative body, and this is exactly what is being removed in the Government's proposals." The central issues nationally which need to be resolved are free association or statutory group membership and the protection or otherwise of minority group rights. The indaba can produce answers to both these issues and show what is achievable under current circumstances. However, the government's proposals for second-tier government, "flawed" as they are, still offer a few areas of flexibility. The proposal's "own affairs, general affairs"distinction could crumble and multiracial joint executive authorities might be the basis on which more sensible executive government will be built. New provinces could be created and if appropriately demarcated, the establishment of the other joint executive authorities and more multiracial legilsative bodies would become possible. "The problem about areas of flexibility is that the pace of events can rapidly constrain the range of opportunities which they present. Consequently, they must be acted on promptly."

Former PFP Leader on Violence

Writing on the op-ed page on the violence in South Africa, former Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says "the ANC is not the only extra-parliamentary orgainzation of consequence. But its history, leadership and particular commitment to change does mean that the ANC, together with the government of the day, defines the boundaries within which our violent evolution takes place. The violent relationship between the government and the ANC will increasingly contaminate all other attempts at finding a solution to our internal situation."

"The cycle of violence can only be broken if one of the key actors in the drama changes its position. Historically and practically speaking, the Government is the only key actor that can do so effectively. The National Party put apartheid on the statute books; only it can take it off. This also means re-establishing freedom of choice and organization, thus calling the ANC's bluff on their commitment to violence and allowing it to operate legally with their leaders released." "Obviously there are risks involved." There may be an increase in strikes, boycotts and other forms of protest. "But these prospects are all preferable to a further increase in violence levels." The question is this: "Is violence more or less likely with apartheid gone?"

Increased Exports Urged

Editor David Carte, writing on page 1 of the *BUSINESS TIMES* section of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, says "the Government is likely to heed the clamour for stimulation — but perks tax or general sales tax relief can be only a short-term shot in the arm for a desperately sick economy. If we want to grow and keep growing, we have to export. That is the bottom line." There must be more active management by the government. The first step would be to "set up a high-powered joint government-private sector export agency." "It would examine export opportunities and be a forum for negotiation." The rand must be kept cheap for the foreseeable future. Potential exporters need to be assured that the rand will not rise to a dollar, and it is easy to keep a currency down. More domestic market sharing and price fixing between the great mining and industrial houses should be permitted. Such an export agency "would be most useful — if it ever came to it — in circumventing sanctions."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB180836 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions** (Detainees Parents Support Committee report):
By April 30 about 1,000 people had been detained since the beginning of the year. The number still held on April 30 was 393 (183 named, 210 unnamed).

Persons Still in Detention on April 30 (known detainees only):
Detained during 1984, 3; Jan-Sept 1985, 9; Oct 1985, 3; Nov 1985, 2; Dec 1985, 21; Jan 1986, 19; Feb 1986, 30; March 1986, 34; April 1986, 62. Total: 183.

Summary by Detention Status:
ISA [Internal Security Act] Section 29, 83 (police figure, 97); ISA Section 31, 8 (police figure, 43); ISA Section 50, 41 (police figure, 202); Ciskei National Security Act, 16; Transkei Public Security Act, 20; Venda Terrorism Act, 9;Unknown legislation, 6.

Public Violence Trials:
According to a report in parliament last month by the Commissioner of Police, during the year ending June 1985 a total of 4,408 cases of public violence were recorded, compared with 163 for the previous year.

Unrest Deaths (South African Institute of Race Relations figures):
Sept 1984 - April 30 1986: 1,559
Jan 1985 - April 30 1986: 1,410
Jan 1986 - April 30 1986: 531
March 1 - April 30 1986: 314
April 1 - April 30 1986: 143

Last month's unrest death toll was the third highest, surpassed only by March 1986 (171) and August 1985 (163).

Emigration/Immigration:
South Africa lost 518 people in January 1986 compared with a gain of 1547 in January 1985. Of the 1,247 people who left in January, 211 were professional, technical and related worker (this does not include their families). In January South Africa gained 107 immigrants in these fields. During 1985 emigration rose by 33.3 percent while immigration dropped by 40 percent.

SADF Figures
— A total of 35,372 SADF troops were used in 96 black South African townships duirng 1985, according to the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.
— 15 percent (R908.2 million) of this year's Defence Budget went to General Support "to provide and maintain a centralised infrastructure to provide common supplies and services in support for all SADF objectives". General Support includes grants to various organisations including: School cadets (R1,085,000); Boy Scouts, Voortrekkers [Pioneers] and Naval Cadets (R1,000 each); SA Shottist Union (R30,000); SA Red Cross (36,000), St John's Ambulance (R39,000); Noodhulpligarm [First Aid League] (R88,000); International Committee of the Red Cross (R50 000).
— The Army's 121 Battalion, a Zulu unit based at Mtubatuba, has launched a recruiting drive. The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants 300 more recruits. The battalion, which has [as published].

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (May 2):
Miz Lucretia of Falconhurst (Ashley Carter); *Tidal Wave* (Roberta Latow); *Phambili Nolwazi! Discussion Papers on the Struggle in South Africa*; *Forward With Knowledge*! (ERIC, Observatory); *Umsebenzi* Vol 2, No 1, 1986 (South African Communist Party); *Newera*, Vol 1, No 1, March/April 1986 (Grassroots Publications, Cape Town); *Stag's Art Collection* No 1 (Viclen Promotions Pty Ltd, Turffontein).

Unbanned:
Rich and Poor in New Zealand (David Bedggood); *Sudafrica vor der Revolution*? (Franz J.T. Lee); *Brutal Mandate* (Allard K Lowenstein).

Prisoners of Conscience — Alusani Nevhutalu, Dick Ralushayi, and Gabriel Malaka:
All three were detained under the Venda Terrorism Act on January 31 and have been held without trial for 105 days. They are founder members and leaders of the Northern Transvaal Action Committee and part of a group of nine Venda detainees whose cases were taken up by Amnesty International. Six were released on May 13. Malaka was admitted to the Donald Fraser Memorial Hospital six weeks ago suffering from mental breakdown. He is currently on a hunger strike. Nevhutalu is also reported to have been hospitalised. Ralushayi is a former Venda detainee.

ZAMBIA

India's Gandhi Speaks at Lusaka Dinner 14 May
MB151741 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a State House dinner in Lusaka — live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency President Kaunda, Secretary General Zulu, Madame Zulu, Prime Minister and Madame Musokotwane, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Not having quite the capabilities and talents you have, Your Excellency, with your permission I would like to go directly to my speech. [laughter]

A visit to Zambia is always a special delight for an Indian. Sonia and I thank you for the friendship you have lavished on us. We thank you in particular for arranging at such short notice to take us to the magnificent Victoria Falls. It was a sight of total majesty — the cascading waters, the spray rising into the sky, the gentle curve of the rainbow in the gorge, an unforgettable spectacle. [applause]

I bring to you, and to the people of Zambia, the greetings and good wishes of the people of India. Zambia and India both cherish freedom and equality of all human beings. They are staunchly opposed to colonialism and racism. They are together endeavoring to build a peaceful and equitable world order. India has known and admired you, Mr President, ever since you fought against imperialism and led your country to independence. We have watched you build a united, progressive Zambia. Your resonant voice, with its message of humanism, reverberates in distant lands. [applause]

We must develop closer economic and technological links. We must get to know one another better at every level. No one can be free till everyone is free. At the Lusaka summit, my mother spoke of the heartbeat of Africa. She urged us to push ahead with the unfinished revolution. Sixteen years have passed, yet we hear the swish of the whip of apartheid, (?but louder grow) the freedom drums of the wronged, the exploited, the oppressed, and the dispossessed of South Africa. Apartheid is an abomination. Apartheid rests on inhumanity. Humanity is the triumph of principles over profit. Could it be avarice which sustains apartheid? Is it from the swelling coffers of commerce that apartheid receives sustenance? Is it not those who glean of profits from exploitation who support apartheid? Time is fast running out for those men still holding back the forces of justice, equality, and freedom.

In Nassau many nations joined our ranks in the forefront of the antiapartheid movement. This solidarity must be maintained. Can those who struggle for their independence be indifferent to the yearnings of others for freedom and equality? Abraham Lincoln asked: What constitutes the bulwark of our own liber-

ties and independence? And answered: Our defense is the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. In the name of universal justice, we call upon all nations of the world to hasten equality and freedom in South Africa. Delays will mean only terrible bloodshed. The only peaceful method is to apply comprehensive mandatory sanctions. [applause]

The Pretoria regime has indulged in unabashed subversion, promoted destabilization, and committed aggression against Frontline States. India is with the Frontline States in their heroic endeavor to safeguard their independence and integrity. We extend our full support to them for the attainment of majority rule and social justice in South Africa. Nelson and Winnie Mandela, Oliver Tambo, and thousands upon thousands of South Africans that face prison, batons, and bullets — their sacrifices will be crowned with success. [applause]

Despite the UN declaration on decolonization, despite the termination of South Africa's mandate, despite the pronouncements of the International Court of Justice, despite the Security Council's plan for the independence of Namibia, Namibia remains enslaved. Irrelevant issues have been linked to Namibia's right to immediate unconditional independence. The UN plan, untrammeled by any conditions, must be implemented without delay. No sensitive person anywhere today can be complacent about the future of the world. The awesome stockpiles of nuclear arms (?existing) around the globe are unmitigated evil. Yet nuclear weapon powers are daily spending billions on new research [words indistinct] around the developments of new delivery systems. All this is thought to be justified in the name of peace. We who care for peace cannot allow the world to be so mocked and perverted. We want peace and nuclear disarmament, because a nuclear war will kill our people no less than that of the combatants. For us, the survival of humanity is a bigger cause than the anxiety of some nations to perpetuate their own preeminence. Right from our (?advent) as sovereign nations, Zambia and India have chosen to keep away from the conflcit between rival power blocs. As nonaligned countries, we are not interested in belonging to either camp. We have reiterated this from Lusaka to New Delhi. [applause]

Nonalignment is the assertion of our right to live beyond the nuclear age. We have held nuclear war to be a crime against humanity and desired nuclear disarmament. The six-nation five-continent peace initiative has carried this message of nonalignment across the world and directly to people living in the nuclear weapons states.

A dynamic Zambia is most essential for Africa's progress. We admire your remarkable achievements in the face of formidable odds. We have no doubt that the Zambian people, under your excellency's inspiring leadership, will be successful in the gigantic task of restructuring and diversifying Zambia's economy. As always, we shall be by your side in this endeavor. [applause]

In our talks today, we discussed these and other matters at length. There has traditionally been a common approach between Zambia and India. We have not only consolidated our bilateral realtions, but also enhanced our existing cooperation for international peace, order, and freedom in the call for justice and humanity.

Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, I invite you to join me in a toast to the good health and happiness of his excellency, the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, and Madame Betty Kaunda, to the happiness and prosperity of the Zambian people, to everlasting friendship between our peoples of Zambia and India, and to the triumph of human dignity and freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister Visit

Official Talks Begin 18 May

JN190901 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lusaka — The Iraqi-Zambian official talks began in Lusaka yesterday. The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the Zambian side by Zambian Foreign Minister (Masika). [as heard] They discussed bilateral relations, ways to promote them, the situation in the region, and the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq in addition to affairs related to the Nonaligned Movement.

Kaunda Receives Tariq 'Aziz

JN191246 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lusaka — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda last night received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. During this meeting, 'Aziz conveyed a message from leader President Saddam Husayn to Kaunda concerning the strong bilateral relations between the two countries, the situation in the area, and Nonaligned Movement affairs. President Kenneth Kaunda held a dinner banquet in honor of Tariq 'Aziz attended by the Zambian prime minister and foreign minister, several senior officials in the United National Independence Party and the government, and the members of the delegation accompanying 'Aziz.

Correction to EPG-ANC Meeting in Lusaka

Due to technical error, the item subheadlined "Meets ANC Leaders in Lusaka," published in the 19 May Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*on page U 37, failed to appear in its entirety. The item follows below:

Meets ANC Leaders in Lusaka

MB171014 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] A meeting between the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the ANC leadership is underway in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. The talks began a few hours ago and are expected to last the rest of day. Howard Barrell reports:

[Barrell] At least six of the seven members of the Commonwealth group are meeting with the ANC delegation led by the outlawed movement's president, Oliver Tambo. An ANC official spokesman said it was probable that no statement would be released at the end of the meeting in line with the Commonwealth group's insistence on the confidentiality of its discussions. But observers expect the ANC to indicate disapproval of the way in which the Commonwealth group has apparently allowed itself to be cast in the role of negotiations mediator between the ANC and government. The ANC has said it sees no such role for the Commonwealth group and the assumption of such a role would exceed the Commonwealth group's mandate.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe News Conference on RSA Raids Reported

MB191653 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The South African racist and apartheid regime carried out midnight atttacks on ANC targets in Harare at 19 Eve's Crescent, in Ashdown Park, and at 16 Angwa Street in the city center. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, told a news conference this evening that four suspects have been arrested in connection [word indistinct] on vehicles taken from the [word indistinct] of the attack. One guard was injured in the attack, while the national (?office) was unoccupied. [Sentence indistinct]. The prime minister emphasized that Zimbabwe will not be deterred from supporting liberation movements until the end of apartheid in South Africa. He said that involves mass national support that has been given to the liberation movement.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe refuses to be blamed for the current of revolution in South Africa, which the regime has failed to stem. He pointed out that the surge of terrorism in South Africa [word indistinct] is now joined to the dangerous situation in Zimbabwe. The prime minister called on the international community to take immediate steps to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Comrade Mugabe expressed [words indistinct] under the Commonwealth visit [words indistinct], would have any effective influence on the Pretoria regime.

SAPA Report

MB192035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 19, SAPA — Zimbabwean security forces have arrested four "suspects" after the SADF midnight raid on two African National Congress targets in Harare, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced at a press conference tonight. No one was killed in the SADF strikes at the ANC's offices in central Harare and at a house in the north-western suburb of Ashdown Park. A nightwatchman in the building which houses the ANC offices, who was reportedly seized by the attackers and locked in a room, was slightly injured by the subsequent blast.

Appearing to confirm reports from the ANC that they were tipped off more than an hour before the attack, Mr Mugabe said the "racists" panicked and fled when the Zimbabwean security forces reacted promptly. In their haste, the South Africans abandoned a vehicle and communication equipment. Four captures had been made, he announced. Mr Mugabe curtly refused to give details of how the four suspects had been captured. "We do not want the enemy to know what we know of the tactics they have used," he told international and local pressmen.

Asked whether the incursions would induce Zimbabwe to remove the ANC presence in Harare, he retorted: "No, never, ever. In fact the time has come for us to call for more support to be given to the ANC." Mr Mugabe was careful to state, however, that aid would still be channelled through the Organisation of African Unity. This appears to indicate that there will be no reversal of the Zimbabwean policy of refusing the ANC training bases on its soil.

Although he said Zimbabwe would continue to try to reduce its trade with South Africa, he announced no fundamental change in the two countries' commercial relations, particularly over the presence in the Zimbabwean capital of a South African "trade mission." "We must strengthen our defences and gird ourselves for a real encounter with South Africa in the event of repeated action of aggression," he said.

Mr Mugabe said he did not know whether the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was leaving South Africa shortly because the members had concluded their task, or because they felt the political atmosphere created by today's events made further efforts pointless. "In the circumstances, in which South Africa has demonstrated in a glaring manner that it doesn't even respect the presence of the Group of Eminent Persons, I doubt whether the view of the Commonwealth, as expressed by the EPG, will have any persuasive influence on South Africa," he said. Mr Mugabe said he could not tell whether the raids marked the collapse of the EPG peace initiative by the Commonwealth.

The raid showed that "the South African regime has adopted state terrorism as policy," said Mr Mugabe. In the dangerous security situation that ensued in southern Africa, Zimbabwe as a victim of South Africa would have to defend itself. "The international community should take steps to isolate the regime by imposing international mandatory economic sanctions," he said.

Mr Mugabe did not confirm or deny reports that some of the occupants of the ANC premises were abducted by the South Africans. The raiders appear to have tried to make their getaway by road, arousing speculation that some of them may have made the four-hour drive to the Mozambique border before daybreak.

The house in Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, which had formerly been occupied by the ANC, was unoccupied when the raiders struck, said Mr Mugabe. ANC sources said members were warned by agents of the Zimbabwean central intelligence agency shortly before the attack that it was imminent. Most hid overnight with friends. The Ashdown Park house was the scene in August 1981 of the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi, the first ANC envoy to come to Zimbabwe and try to open an ANC bureau. An office was discreetly established later, but never had a listed address or telephone number. It was situated close to Harare's main police

station and only two blocks from the South African trade mission.

South African Airways suspended flights between Harare and Johannesburg this morning because it was unable to guarantee the safety of passengers on the route. Flights were resumed this afternoon.

Today's attack came as defence chiefs from Organisation of African Unity member-states and various liberation movements were due to start arriving for the first meeting in Harare next week of the OAU Defence Commission. On their agenda were two items: South Africa's "destabilisation" of Frontline States and the formation of a pan-African force.

Today's was the first South African incursion into Zimbabwe since independence in 1980 to be openly acknowledged by Pretoria. Previous incidents involving the infiltration of former Rhodesian troops now serving with the SADF have been denied by South Africa as the unauthorised actions of individuals.

A jont South Africa-Zimbabwe military commission has met regularly over the past few years along the Limpopo to discuss border security problems, including South African allegations that the ANC infiltrated the Soutpansberg area from Zimbabwean territory.

Frontline Foreign Ministers Meet on Raid
MB200917 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Foreign ministers of the six Frontline States have begun emergency talks on the raids in Harare. Political sources say the talks follow a call last night by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who is chairman of the frontline group. No details of the meeting have yet emerged. The Frontline States comprise Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana.

ZIANA Details RSA Destabilization Attempts
MB191346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 19, SAPA — The government-owned semi-official news agency ZIANA has complied a list of alleged South African attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe. "The South African attack on Zimbabwe is the first-ever officially admitted by Pretoria but the Zimbabwe Government has long pointed a finger at South Africa for alleged involvement in a series of anti-Zimbabwean incidents," the ZIANA report said. Most prominent among these were:

"The huge explosion in August, 1981, which destroyed the ammunition dump at Inkomo barracks 40km from Harare.
"The gunning down only days earlier of the top African National Congress official in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi. He was shot at his Ashdown Park home, the same Harare residence gutted in today's attack by South African forces.
"The massive blast in December, 1981, at the ruling ZANU(PF) headquarters in central Harare, which killed six people and injured another 150.
"The attack on the Thornhill air force base at Gweru in July, 1982, in which aircraft worth more than ZD7-million (about R8.75 million) were destroyed.
"The announcement in August, 1982, by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of the deaths of three white South African soldiers on Zimbabwean soil during a clash with Zimbabwean troops, the first since independence in April two years earlier."

On Thursday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda sounded the latest in a long list of warnings that South Africa was looking "for an excuse to attack innocent Zambia," which was also victim of South African Air Force aggression in today's raids, the news agency said. Zimbabweans had, over recent months, been given a string of warnings by senior cabinet ministers to be prepared for raids. The warnings intensified after several landmine incidents in the northern Transvaal, which were blamed by the South Africans on ANC guerrillas who allegedly infiltrated from Zimbabwe, ZIANA said. Zimbabwe has always denied harboring South African guerrillas.

At the time of the incident of the deaths of the white South African troops, Mr Mugabe said the invaders were in the country to "prepare for intensive military operations against us. This incident of August 18 speaks of a development in South Africa's programme of destabilisation aimed at Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe added.

Another factor that has constantly angered Zimbabwe are reports that Super ZAPU dissidents are being trained at Phalabourwa in the northern Transvaal, ZIANA said. Zimbabwe has said several times that Super ZAPU elements have infiltrated from South Africa in attempts to cause havoc in Matabeleland, the political stronghold of the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

ZAPU Members, Officers Apply for Release
MB151959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 15, SAPA — The national chairman of ZAPU, a ZAPU MP, and two soldier, applied in the Harare High Court today to be released from custody, Zimbabwe's official news agency ZIANA reports. Mr Sidney Malunga, MP for Mpopoma, Mr William Kona, Brig Kinkness Ndlovu, and Col Eddie Mlothswa Sigoge were arrested for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government of Zimbabwe.

An advocate, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, SC [Senior Council] told the judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, said that Mr Kona was arrested on August 15 and had thus been arrested on detained for 274 days up to today. Mr Malunga was arrested on July 31 last year and had thus been arrested or detained for 289 days. Mr Ndlovu, who was arrested on September 23, had been arrested or detained for 235 days and Mr Sigoge, arrested on September 24, had been arrested or detained for 234 days. Mr de Bourbon argued that the constitution of Zimbabwe required that a person who had been arrested upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed a criminal offence and who was not released or tried within a reasonable time, ought to be released unconditionally or on reasonable conditions. Judgement on the

application was reserved.

Mr De Bourbon said the charges on which the applicants were arrested were the ones on which the investigating authorities of the state must have had information on prior to the arrest. He said: "All that need be done thereafter is to complete investigations, compile a docket and arrange for trial." Mr de Bourbon said that it was inconceivable that a period of between eight and nine months was needed for this task. He reminded the court that in passing sentence in two matters early last year, Mr Justice Smith had indicated that a period of four months in custody pending trial was excessive, in both cases in relation to murder. He also said that the chief justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, had indicated also last year in a speech, that a period of two to three months in custody was the maximum that should be countenanced in Zimbabwe. Mr de Bourbon said that for the constitution of Zimbabwe to afford proper protection to the citizen against the state, "the courts should learn in favour of the citizen, rather than in favour of the state," he said. Mr de Bourbon added: "It must be borne in mind that the citizen to a large extent has no control over his destiny, and if the state intends to deprive a citizen of his liberty, then checks must be put on the extent of the deprivation." He said by preventing the application for release, the court was not preventing the state from prosecuting the detainees.

A senior law officer in the attorney-general's office, Miss Shireen Ahmed, said the state was not deliberately keeping the applicants in custody. She said that the attorney-general's office was first involved in this matter when the men were first brought to court by police and remanded on January 27. The docket was first submitted to the attorney-general's office in March and was dealt with expeditiously. it was returned to the police on April 14 with further instruction for the police to carry out further enquiries into the matter which had been inadequately investigated, she said. Miss Ahmed said such further investigations would require another two weeks to be completed, after which the attorney-general would be in a position to consider a trial date. She said that the earliest available trial date would be July 7 if the investigations were completed. Miss Ahmed pointed out that if the investigations were not completed in that time, the matter would have to be set down for hearing during the third session of the high court. She said: "In view of the complexity of the case and the fact that witnesses were to be located throughout the country, the delay in bringing the applicants to trial cannot be regarded as unreasonable."

Mugabe Discusses Nonaligned Summit, Angola

MB161513 Dakar PANA in English 1405 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Harare, 16 May (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe will ensure there is enough security against possible sabotage of the non-aligned summit to be held in Harare in August and September, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Harare today. Answering a question at a joint press conference with the Indian prime minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi at Harare Airport, he said the government did not rule out sabotage of the conference by South African and other mischief makers. It is not only South Africa in it ... and we must ensure that the conference succeeds in spite of that.

Mr Mugabe said there would be enough security not only for the delegates, but against the disruption of debates as well. He said he hoped that those who intended disrupting the conference would not try to do so. On the situation in Angola, he said it had been complicated by the United States outright decision to give support to bandit-leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr Mugabe said there had been discussion between the Angolan [words indistinct] some of states, and it had been hoped that they would reach an agreement leading to the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, the cessation of aid to UNITA bandits and the ultimate independence of Namibia. He said America's support for UNITA bandits was a serious matter for Africa and would be discussed at the Organisation of African Unity summit in July.

On the discussions with Mr Gandhi, he said they had agreed to set up a joint commission for co-operation between the two countries. Mr Mugabe said some Indian technicians were already working at the railways in Zimbabwe and a good beginning had been made in trade. Our policy is when we want to benefit by improved technology, let us seek this technolongy from developing countries ... from the Third World and if we can't, then we go to the industrialised countries, he said, adding that this was in line with the principle of South-South cooperation.

India's Gandhi Calls for End of Apartheid

MB161248 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has called for an end for the evil policy of apartheid in South Africa. Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by his Zimbabwean counterpart, the visiting Indian leader said any form of racism is not acceptable to his government. Turning to Namibia, Mr Gandhi who is the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, said that country's independence is being stalled by what he termed paralysis of international will. He affirmed his country's solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO. The Indian prime minister said the Nonaligned Movement has grown in strength, unity, and cohesion during the last 3 years. Mr Gandhi, who arrived in Harare yesterday, leaves at noon today after a brief visit to Zimbabwe. His visit is part of a four nation tour of Africa.

Hints at Commonwealth Solution

MB161252 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The visiting Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has hinted that the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons might come up with a solution to end the South African political problem. Mr Gandhi, who is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, told a news conference in Harare this morning that his support for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa does not rule out the possibility of a peaceful solution to the South African problem. Although the Commonwealth group has not disclosed the details of its suggestions as to how apartheid may be ended, Mr Gandhi said it is important to start dialogue on possible options. Prime Minister Gandhi, who left Harare for

the Victoria Falls, noted with apprehension that some countries would find it normal and proper to apply sanctions against other countries but would react differently when it comes to sanctions against South Africa.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who jointly addressed the news conference, spoke about bilateral relations between India and Zimbabwe. He said a joint commission needs to be set up to look into the possible expansion of cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Mugabe also referred to the possibility of sending Zimbabwean students to India for further training. This, he said, needs to be looked into as soon as possible.

Criticizes Commonwealth Group

MB161259 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Indian leader Rajiv Gandhi has hit out at the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which is currently on a peace mission in South Africa. Mr Gandhi has delivered some critical comments at a news conference in Harare, where he has been meeting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Howard Barrell has the story.

[Barrell] Gandhi, the current chairman of the 101-member Nonaligned Movement who is on a tour of southern African states, told journalists he believe the Commonwealth group was not getting properly to the task it was given at the Bahamas Commonwealth summit. The group, said Gandhi, has not got its teeth into the real issue, which is that apartheid must end. The Indian leader added: In case the Eminent Group process does not work out, we must explore alternatives. Gandhi's comments mirror similar concern expressed by African leaders, including the ANC, that the Commonwealth group has adopted a superficial approach to its task of helping open up the dialogue among warring parties in South Africa.